Royal West End the * brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 29 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons
7th Feb.	Morvada	8193
16th ,,	Nemaita	9082
2 st ,,	Somali †	6712
23rd ,,	Karmala	8913

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons	
7th Feb.	Khybar	8246	To Colombo & Calcutta
8th ,,	Kevasa	9071	Do
13th ,,	Dunera	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2nd Feb.	Chaida	Karachi Via Ports 12 A.M
5th ,,	Laras	Karachi Direct.
6th ,,	Baroda	Karachi & P. Gulf

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival:	Departure.
Genzan Maru	T. Yoshioka	3 79	16th Jan.	2nd. Feb.
Sakai Maru	R. Hayashi	3708	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Wakamatsu Maru	H. Mitsuoka	2721	27th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3176	1st Feb.	13th Feb.
*Yeboshi Maru	M. Kiamura	3953	3 u Feb.	15th Feb.
Kagano Maru	S. Oya	3819	18 h Feb.	1st Mar.
Kinai Maru	...	3193	7 Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yokohama Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

*The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Karachi & Bombay.

†This steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Bombay.

For Freight apply to:—

E. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Tiles Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	22nd Feb.	2nd Mar.	Japan
Carmel Maru	K. Uchi	25th Jan.	4th Feb.	Japan
Bushu Maru	S. Fujita	25th Jan.	1st Feb.	Japan
Sasking Maru	K. Mori	23rd Feb	28rd Feb	Japan
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	1st Feb. 2nd Feb	0th Feb 3rd Mar.	Japan Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,56,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.,
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	$1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Honglow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CUARENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms on application.

F. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Ringomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburecho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yawata
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 699.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 17,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,650,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenka
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soorabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAM & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

118, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 66 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 120,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 88,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIHARA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 807.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — — at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout fit. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED.—A TYPIST with good hand-writing. Apply Box No 981, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8239

WANTED—English knowing CLERKS and TEACHERS with experience. Age 30 to 40. Pay up to Rs. 50 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8311

WANTED—Experienced Parbhu or Deccany Bai or NURSE, who can live in a respectable Hindu Family and take care of children. Apply Box No. 990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8294

WANTED—A competent Parsi gentleman to take up the post of SALESMAN and MANAGER for Bombay Office, only experienced men in cut pieces need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Apply CUT-PIECE MART, 26, Bunder Road, Karachi. 7984

REQUIRED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Imperial Service Troops, Alwar:—Pay 3rd Grade, Rs. 70; Pay 2nd Grade, Rs. 90; Pay 1st Grade, Rs. 110; Pay Senior 2nd Grade, Rs. 150; Pay Senior 1st Grade, Rs. 170. 8178

WANTED a TEACHER holding London Chamber of Commerce and Pitman's Diploma Certificates. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to HEADMASTER, Government High School, Broach, stating Caste, Native Place, Birth-date and other qualifications with testimonials before 9-2-1920. 7946

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN in Piece Goods and Yarn. Salary according to qualification. Only experience may apply stating age, qualifications and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box No. 971, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—Competants OVERSEERS and MISTRIS to supervise building constructions. Handsome salary to really a capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8297

WANTED—For an old and established Typewriter Firm (1) a smart TYPIST, (2) a SHORT-HAND TEACHER and (3) a TYPEWRITER MECHANIC. Handsome salaries with good prospects for really experienced and competent men. Apply sharp to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8314

WANTED for the Svadeshi Mills, Kurla, TWO CLERKS accurate in figures. Attendance from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m., with one hour's rest. Applications, with copies of testimonials enclosed, and mention of salary required, to be sent to the MANAGER, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla (Thana District). 8271

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a permanent post in this department pay Rs. 40 per month with Provident Fund Institution benefits and free quarters and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. Apply at once stating qualifications, age, previous experience if any with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned.—S. J. ALVAREZ, Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 8229

WANTED.

WANTED the GROUND or FIRST FLOOR of a building in Fort for our immediate occupation, suitable rent allowed. Apply to the MANAGER Punjab National Bank, Limited, Bombay. 8258

FOR SALE.

OIL ENGINES OF LATEST MODEL.—POLLOCKS Improved 1919 New Crude Oil Engines from 6 to 60 B.H.P. are available. Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8145

FOR SALE—Ford New TOURING CARS and one ton CHASSIS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

FOR SALE—MOTOR of 12 H.P. Direct Current, 460 Volts. Apply FORT FLOUR MILL, Mint Road, Fort. 8238

FOR SALE—A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 8318

PLEASE ORDER VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, imported on acclimatised, chemical manures—implements bouquet papers, fruit plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. 8106

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A Storied BUNGALOW on Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view. For particulars, apply to VASANTRAO MANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Anand Mahal, Girgaum. 8248

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE has, on its list applications for employment from Officers and other ranks of the Army, possessing experience in Bookkeeping, Banking, Building Contracts, Canteen Management, Civil Engineering, Commercial Travelling, Decorating, Electrical Engineering, Insurance, Journalism, Motor Engineering, Motor Transportation and Rubber Trade, Radiography and Research Work, Retort Setting and Brick Laying, Storekeeping, Shipping, Shorthand Typewriting, Stock Exchange, Tin Plate Laying, Clerical Work and Supervision of Labour and also a Solicitor and a Wool Expert.

Employers who have suitable vacancies are requested to communicate with this office as early as possible.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Secretary,
Resettlement Committee, Bombay.

Secretariat:
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8288

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Field Controller of Mily Accounts, Poona, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a Public Auction at No. 4, Right Flank Line, Old Station Hospital Wanoree on THURSDAY, 5th February, 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of wooden square tables and chairs.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
8114 Govt. Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on 15th February, 1920, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works for the supply of cement and shed materials required for the use of North and South Banks of Krishnaraja Sagara Works from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Krishnaraja Sagara Works. 8286

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY H. Shed, 500 feet long and 110 feet broad, served by Railway, is available at Grain Depot, Mazagon, for the storage of grain and seeds.

J. H. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Railway.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 8276

FOREST DEPARTMENT,
GWALIOR GOVERNMENT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ABOUT 140 maunds of Crude Lac will be auctioned in the office of the Assistant Conservator of Forests at Goona on 19th, 20th and 21st February, 1920. Those intending to bid may join the auction on the fixed dates.

SUNDER LALL PATHACK,
Conservator of Forests,
Gwalior Government.
Motimahal, 26th January, 1920. 8204

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company will be REMOVED on and from the 2nd February, 1920, to GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, No. 3, Apollo Street (Old Great Western Hotel Buildings).

LALJEE NARANJEE & CO.,
8236 Managing Agents.

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ALLOTTEES of Shares in the above named Company who have not paid their Allotment money are hereby requested to pay in same before the 10th February, 1920. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all such payments received after the above date.

SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on the 16th February 1920.

By order of the Board,
LALJEE NARANJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8237

FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of polished teakwood partitions measuring about 4,540 square feet fitted with wooden counters and frosted glass panes together with certain other office furniture, at present located in the temporary Liquor Shed near the Red Gate, Alexandra Dock. Tenderers will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or Government securities. An inventory of the property to be sold together with a tender form can be obtained on application to the Collector of Customs at the New Customs House, Ballard Road. The property can be seen between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any working day on application to the Inspector, Preventive Service, Alexandra Dock, at the temporary Liquor Shed, and tenders will not be considered if received after 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1920.

2. The purchaser will be required to remove the property within 15 days of the issue of notice of acceptance of tender.

3. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. HARDY,
Ag. Collector of Customs.
New Custom House,
Bombay, 28-1-1920. 8188

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company, wil be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of confirming the following special resolution passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders held this day.

"That the resignation of the present Agents Messrs. Tricumdas Cullianjee and Co. be accepted and Messrs. V. J. Varde and Co., be appointed Agents for the period of 30 years from 1st July 1919 on the same terms and conditions as to commission or otherwise and with the same powers and authorities as are exercise by the present Agents and are contained in the Articles of Association of the Company and that the Directors be empowered to enter into an agreement with Messrs. V. J. Varde and Co., having regard to the clause 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company

B order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALIANJI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8300

NOTICE.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE CARRIAGES OF GUESTS attending the Ball at Government House on TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, will enter by the lower gate, Walkeshwar Road, and pass out by the upper gate for parking purposes.

2. On arrival at the platform, a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure, as carriages come up, the numbers will be called and should owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

4. Guests coming in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform, but will be parked with other cars according to the numbers aliotted to them.

5. Guests coming in carriages or motor cars, are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing up or down the lower drive.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1920. 8328

NOTICE.

THE HEAD OFFICE and the Share Department of the Wadia Woollen Mills are REMOVED to CANADA BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Entrance from Home Street.

PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
8213 Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NANKING MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1920.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March 1921 inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 1st March 1920.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) to the Auditor of this Railway.

The Manager reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

P. J. VYAS,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 20th Jan. 1920. 8228

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., C.I.E., says. * * * are well-known to me and can certainly recommend them as analytical chemists, having trained them myself * * *". Results of analyses guaranteed. For particulars, enquire of, THE DIRECTOR, 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "SHINRYU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for C. I. Pipes and fittings will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 7th day of April, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
2-2-1920. 8307

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Axles and Naves, etc., will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of April, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
2-2-1920. 8308

WANTED.

FOUR UPPER SUBORDINATES on the Temporary Establishment on salary of Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem, according to qualifications, plus the usual Travelling allowance. Qualified men and men having good experience of Roads and Buildings work need only apply to the undersigned at Belgaum with testimonials before 15th Febrrary, 1920.

B. E. VACHHA,
8302 Superintending Engineer, S. D.

NOTICE.

THE MOHURANI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, BARODA.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the above Company are posted to all the share-holders and those who have not received them should write to the Registered office immediately.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay the allotment amount of Rs. 10 ten per share on or before the 15th February, 1920.

MATUBHAI KANTAWALA & CO.,
8303 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
Of the All-India Insurance Co., Ltd., "And Reduced."
The ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, "And Reduced" ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its issued capital from Rupees 25 lakhs to Rupees 10 lakhs. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors (i.e., fire, marine and life policy holders who are contingent creditors) of the Company on the 26th day of January, 1920, may be inspected at the office of the Company at 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Re. 1.

Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered and any person who claims to be a creditor for a larger amount than that for which he is entered in the said list must on or before the 20th day of February, 1920, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Company.
8312

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ALIBHAI HUSSAIN LUTUFALLY, late of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a wooden box-maker ..... Deceased.

MEHDI HAJI MAHOMED, of Kerbala, Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present residing at J. J. Hospital, Byculla, outside the Fort, duly constituted Attorney of Masooma Khanum ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of January, 1920.
Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8327

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARISHUNKER PARASRAM RELE, on behalf of himself and his minor sons has contracted to demise and give on lease for a period of 99 years to our clients, the Gokhale Education Society the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right title, claim or interest to in, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Lease will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no affect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 550 (five hundred and fifty) square yards or thereabouts being a portion of land admeasuring 930-14 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/7952, Wards No. 1452 (1a) to 1453, Street Nos. 34, 34A and 4 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North partly by the property bearing New Survey No. 2/7952 Ward D, 1455 (2a) Street No. 6AA and Ward D No. 1454 (2) Street No. 7 and partly by common passage leading to Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of Purshottam Putlaji, on or towards the East by the property of Ganpat Janardhan and on or towards the West by the property of Nathuram Keshavram. The said 550 square yards are bounded on the South by the property of Purshottam Putlaji aforesaid, on the East by the property of Ganpatram Janardhan aforesaid, on the West by the property of Nathuram Keshavram and North by the remaining portion of the Lessors property.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1920.
DUBASH & CO.,
Lessees' Attorneys.
8321

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HAROLD JOHN SYKES has contracted with our client, Mr. PRANJIVAN VUSSONJEE MUNJEE for the absolute sale to him, our said client, free from all encumbrances, of all singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises with the messuages standing thereon, situate on the North-East side of the Vachagandhi Road, on the Gamdevi estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, without the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, trust, sale, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said period the said date will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that land, situate at the North-East side of Vachagandhi Road, in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, known as Plot No. 77 on the Gamdevi Gamdevi estate o fthe City of Bombay Improvement Trust, which has been computed to contain 758 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-East by the land of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay laid out as a service passage, on the North-west by plot No. 76 of the Gamdevi Estate agreed to be leased to Hirjibhoy Bomanji Warden, on the South-east by plot No. 78 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Jehangir Merwanji Tarachand and on the South-west by Vachagandhi Road and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under portion of New survey No. 7316 and by the Municipality under D ward No. 2812 (1) and Street No. 11, Wachagandhi Road.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8306

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS KHETSEY KARA, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an Assistant in a mercantile firm ..... Deceased.

MANEKBAI, widow of the said Dwarkadas Khetsey Kara, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of January,
Messrs. [illegible],
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8326

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from and on behalf of our client, Bai JAINAB, widow of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb, deceased, Notice is hereby given to the public that the deceased Haji Ebrahim Tyeb was the sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb, carrying on business of Commission Agents and General Merchants at Jackeria Masjid and that Mr. Ali Mahomed Haji Sulleman has no right to carry on the said business under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and Co., as he is doing at present without consent of our client. The public are therefore hereby warned against carrying on any dealings with the said Ali Mahomed Haji Sulleman as a partner of the said firm of Haji Ebrahim Tyeb or otherwise and if in spite of this any person deals with him as such he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

It is further notified to the public that the said Ali Mahomed Haji Sulleman shall be held solely responsible for all the debts and liabilities incurred in respect of the dealings and transactions made by him in the name of the firm of Messrs. Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and Co., without our client's consent or authority, hithertofore and henceforth and our client has not and shall not have anything to do with the said dealings or transactions.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1920.
Messrs. DHARAMSI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court.
8324

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES, ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC.
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 49 of 1915.
CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff
versus
VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another ... Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at Magsthana (Borivli), the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY, the 7th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft., by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees, etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the property of Antone Rodrigues, on the West by the public lane, on the South by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the North by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker.

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft. by 43ft., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a rivulet, on the South by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the North by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Toisur in Salsette, viz.:— (1) One tiled house 45ft. by 23ft., and bounded on the East by the house of John, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the North by the mango art: (2) one range or tiled chawl, measuring 43ft. by 19½ft., and bounded on the East by the vacant ground, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the North by a passage and the house of Teibai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy khariff admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthas of thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4-0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 5 acres and 35½ goonthas, or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-9, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasur 12 goonthas or thereabout and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana, Borivli, in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 66 acres and 6½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasure 16 acres and 93 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 20-10-0.

EIGHTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana, Borivli, in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 4 acres and 31½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasure 1 acre and 36 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES JIN OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

On THURSDAY the 5th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharmsey Gally of the Moolji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishaversing and on account and at the risk of Multani Bharatdas Ghanshyamdas.

2 bales jin 40 pieces each of the Bombay Cotton Mills No. 495 yrds. 0.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Feb., 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
No. 3, Church Gate Street.

Messrs. RICHARD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1920, at 3-0 p. m., (S. T.), at their Auction Room 1st floor opp. EASTERN BANK one lot Fountain pens, one strong made iron safe 40 by 24 by 24, one lot Inverted Gas mantles 100 and 50 c.p., etc.

Goods on view.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1920.

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AMUSEMENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF SEASON

To-day at 9-30 p. m.

The Charming Irish Comedy

"Peg O'My Heart."

This will be Miss Doris Phillips' last performance in Bombay in the character of "Peg" and also a BENEFIT to this tallented Artist.

To-morrow Wednesday **Farewell Performance** at 9-30 p. m.

Sir Arthur Pinero's great work

The Second Mrs. Tanqueray

with **Miss Gertrude F. Godart,** in the title role (Mrs. Patrick Campbell's great triumph) and a BENEFIT night to bid farewell to her many Bombay admirers.

Mr. Charles Howitt as "Aubrey Tanqueray" will make his adieux to his many kind patrons.

Night prices : Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices : Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme

To-day,& Tomorrow Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. and Thursday & Friday at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Marjorie Daw
IN
"The Sunset Princess"
Adapted from Wallace Coburn's Story
"Yellowstone Pete's Daughter"

Buck Dawson, a ranchman, loves a girl named Beauty. One day a tourist meets her and persuades her to elope with him. He takes her to a hotel and insults her. Buck follows them and saves the girl and marries her.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT
Prices : Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing to-night a remarkably fine Pathe Photoplay in which is exposed the methods of the

RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.

No more powerful film has ever been shown in Bombay. It is full of thrills and will hold you spellbound all the way through its five reels. It is entitled the

Yellow Ticket
featuring
Fannie Ward.

The biggest film of the year. The

Yellow Ticket
featuring
Fannie Ward.

Be sure you see it to-night. The

Yellow Ticket
featuring
Fannie Ward.

the idol of England and America, and already famous in Bombay. Be sure and see her in the film adaption of the play which ran more than four hundred nights in New York and three hundred in Chicago

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

REGINALD AND ROSALIND (Comic)

Coloured film: BIRDS IN THE FIELDS

Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-Night, Tuesday & Wednesday 3rd & 4 February at 9-30 p. m. Sharp.

"Three Faces East"

The Great play of the Secret Service by Anthony Paul Kelly.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 6-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of **James McGrath**

The Greatest Play ever Shown at London's Home of Comedy

'A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

ROLLICKING LAUGHTER ! PURE ENJOYMENT ! !

With A Cast Composed of the Original Players and Others: Ernest Thesiger, Kitty Barlow, Alfred Drayton, Bertie Wright, Stanley Lathbury, Esme Hubbard, James Lindsay, and Dorothy Minto.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of **James McGrath**
THE KING AND QUEEN OF PICTURES

THEIR FIRST PLAY SINCE THEIR MARRIAGE
Francis Bushman & Breverly Bayne
IN
"THE POOR RICH MAN"
The Romantic Story of a Penniless Millionaire
A Brilliant Social METRO Comedy
WHICH is the Most Powerful——MONEY OR LOVE ?

HOUDINI! HOUDINI!

The Master Mystery

THRILLING EPISODES
SECOND WEEK
MORE SENSATIONS

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SHELDON LEWIS
"THE ZENITH VILLAIN OF THE MOVIES"
appears this week with beautiful
LEAH BAIRD and Dare Devil—HUTCHISON
in the Pathe's thundering and Patriotic Serial
WOLVES OF KULTUR
Third Instalment at the Popular Picture Rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)

If you are anxious to see some specimen of "KULTUR" you must not miss this Instalment.

Four Shows Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Commencing 14th Feb.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
COLOSSAL $ 2,000,000
Spectacle
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"

Greatest NOVELTY the Theatre has ever known
125,000 people
7,500 Horses
1,200 Chariots
Love's Struggle throughout the Ages.

THE
EXCELSIOR

Under the management of James McGrath
To-day at 6-30 p m.
Marie Corelli's
MOST POPULAR WORK
"Temporal Power"

The much discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoresses to the zenith of her fame.

Krishnalal Ramakunt Sharma.

LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER PALMIST AND CLAIROVOYANT.

28, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.

When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.

If you are losing money in business shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forecast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

CONSUMPTION

Revd. G. R. WALTERS
ORIENT HOTEL.
TUESDAY, noon to 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
Advice Free.
NO FEES.
Come early.

57 people failed to see me last visit.
Permanent Address:
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

FOR Illustrated **BOOKLET** *Apply to* **ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.** Near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	110
,, ,, Imports	...
Mid: American Spot	29.10
Egyptian F.G.F.	72.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 34.27; May 34.3; July 32.10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 35.35; Oct. 30.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	26.96 19
Feb.	25 50+30
Mar.	
Apr.	24 10 21
May	
June	23.15+17
July	
Aug.	
Sept.	21.01+14
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	20 35+10

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Jan.	28 07
Feb.	26.56
Mar.	
April	25 10
May	
June	23.07
July	
Aug	
Sept.	21.57
Oct.	
Nov.	
Dec.	20.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th.

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	27 66
Feb.	26 84
Mar.	26 14
April	25 44
May	24 74
June	24 10
July	2 .03
Aug.	23 00
Sept.	2 .68
Oct.	21 22
Nov.	2 .85
Dec.	20.60

Tone of futures:—Firm.
,, ,, Spot:—Firmer—fair dem nd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28th

M. G. Bengal Good	17.00
,, ,, Fully Good	17.75
,, ,, Fine	18.00
,, No. 1 Comra Good	19.10
,, ,, Fully Good	20.85
,, ,, Fine	21.10
,, Broach Good	23.85
,, ,, Fully Good	24.10
,, ,, Fine	24.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	33 000
,, ,, to Continent	1 000
Futures at New York March	36.01—13
,, ,, May	34.15— 9
,, ,, July	32.18—11
Spot Cotton at New York	36 05—10
,, Orleans	36 88—12
Future at New Orleans May	34 09—12
,, ,, Oct.	29.95— 8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.55.03
Silver Commercial Bars	134

New York, Jan. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	38.000
,, ,, to Continent	13.000
Futures at New York Mar.	36 45
,, ,, May	34.60
,, ,, July	32.60
Spot Cotton at New York	39 50
,, Orlean	38 88
Futures at New Orleans May	35 42
,, ,, Oct.	30.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.51.75
Silver Commercial Bars	135

New York, Jan. 30th.

Futures at New York Mar.	36.47

New York, Jan. 31st.

Futures at New York Mar.	36.00

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 28th.

Scotch 3%	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	Not received.
,, 3 months hence	
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Discount Rate of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s:	6 5/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s:	5 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117/6
Overnight day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	51
Argos Paper 3½%	67½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	59½
Government Securities 3 %	51½
Fr. On London on Paris France	47.38

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£84
National Bank of India Ltd.	£68
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£120

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 28th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£74½
Victory Loan 4 %	£81½
5% New	£91 5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal Steady	59
Barletta Rumo—62 lbs.	
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal Steady	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Hull Nominal	£84
Linseed. Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Not Paid Very Firm	£43½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£25½
Toria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl. Nearest Value	£51½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£120½
Copper Brailers	£107 Nominal
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	86½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Nominal		90
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept. Value	73
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Feb. Nominal		91
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept. Value	74
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept. Paid	75

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	2/10

Tone:—Firmer

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Jan 28th

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	116
,, Mutton	111 6
Central Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Feb. 2.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 545 for Fully Good Broach April-May and declined to Rs. 537 on free offerings. Exchange is much firmer. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 536 and Rs. 538, and the price then declined to Rs. 532. Later on the price touched Rs. 530 but at this rate profit taking came and the market gradually advanced to Rs. 536. From this level it again declined to Rs. 533 and eventually closed at Rs. 532.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 532, advanced to Rs. 533 and closed as under:—

Ready cotton is easier in sympathy with the vaida market and the enquiry for some is very moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	–	–	April-May	–	531½
Fully Good Bengali	–	–	Mar	–	348
,, ,,	–	–	May	–	356
Fine Oomras	–	–	March	–	422
Fine Oomras	–	–	May	–	415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 38 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st January 1920

Cotton	29,702 Bales
Wheat	9.2 0 Cwts
Linseed	1,457 ,,
Rape etc	2, 3 ,,
Gingellyseed	14,715 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,974 ,,
Castorseed	1,169 ,,
Rice	5,149 ,,
Myrabollams	2,0 2 ,,
Cottonseed	21,584 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	3,020 ,,
Jewar	1,718 ,,
Maize	Nil.
Parley	383 ,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 7
Bank Demand	2 7 1/16
Due Acceptance 8m/s:	2 10
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dollars	228
Hongkong ,,	125
Shanghai ,,	167
Japan ,,	111½
Singapore ,,	91½

Market Firm.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27/6.

EXCHANGE.

All quotations are quite nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
8½ per cent. Paper 60
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed on account of settlement.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 2nd February, 1920 was 30.124 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it some ing given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Skill	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Skill
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	2	2 32a	28 2	2	7 34a	17 4
Tues.	3	m 10 22	27 4	m	4 37	18 2
		11 19a	30 11	3	4 26a	4 11
Wed.	4	m 11 12	28 4	m	5 20	17 3
		m 11 58	28 4		6 0	16 5
Thu	5	m 6 28	28 6		5 51a	15 1
		7 18a	30 11		6 27a	14 9
Fri.	6	m 0 20	30 2	6	m 6 38	11 9
		0 4a	28 4		6 30a	15 3
Sat.	7	m 1	29 8	7	m 7 15	16 1
		1 21	27 11		7 7a	16 8
Sun.	8	m 1 40	27 11	8	m 7 51	16 8
		2 2a	27 2		7 43	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb	2 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h. 15m	Sunset.	6h. 28m
,,	3 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 13m	,,	6h. 33m.
,,	4 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 13m	,,	6h. 33m.
,,	5 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 12m	,,	6h. 34m.
,,	6 (Friday)	,,	7h. 10m	,,	6h. 29m.
,,	7 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 12m	,,	6h. 35m.
,,	8 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 11m	,,	6h. 35m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	4d.	2h.	12.4-0m. a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	2h.	19.2-0m. a.m.
New Moon	19d.	2h.	4.3-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	27d.	8h.	19.5-0m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

Rain has fallen locally in east of the United Provinces and of Central India and at a few stations in Assam and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts:—Silchar one inch, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Nowgang, Tinnevelly a quarter.

Temperature is high in the Gangetic plain from Cawnpore to Calcutta.

Another feeble disturbance is approaching the extreme north of India from the west.

Forecast:—Some snow in Kashmir and extension of rain into Bengal and Bihar.

DAILY

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 2nd February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the west Punjab and are lightly or moderately clouded in the east. Day temperature is in excess at Multan; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.29 inches of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in west Rajputana and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana. Night temperature continues above the average in upper Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at several stations. Night temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Indore, but is in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north-western districts. Day temperature is above normal at a few stations; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the Bombay, Deccan. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance that moved out eastwards from the north Punjab yesterday has intensified over the United Provinces and caused local rainfal there. There are some indications that a fresh disturbance is approaching Baluchistan from the west.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st February 1920.

The disturbance over north-west India has weakened and moved eastwards after giving a few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir and the north and east Punjab and nearly general rain in the Kumaon Hills; the chief amounts are—Sialkot, Mussooree a quarter of an inch; Cherat a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 2ND FEB. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temps in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temps in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall Departure since 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	75.4	59.8	76	..	4.75	+2.36
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	77.1	64.0	64	..	0.25	—1.87
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.6	51.0	78	..	1.62	+0.86
Rawalpindi	63.0	40.0	88	..	2.98	—0.25
Lahore	68.1	47.1	88	..	1.94	+0.31
Hissar	70.7	44.0	84	..	1.27	+0.9
Ambala	71.2	49.0	84	..	2.40	—0.13
Delhi	69.8	53.3	77	..	1.03	—0.67
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	76.8	55.1	74	..	0.69	—0.31
Mainpuri	78.0	58.1	88	0.01	0.65	—0.66
Jhansi	79.9	55.8	78	0 05	0.78	—0.39
Cawnpore	79.2	52.5	67	0.29	0.39	—0.79
Allahabad	81.8	56.2	62	..	0.06	—1.25
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	75.1	52.2	71	..	0.41	—0.19
Karachi	77.0	59.0	69	..	0.23	—0.56
Ajmer	71.2	52.7	74	..	2.16	+1.12
Jaipur	74.5	53.4	67	..	1.96	+1.11
Kotah	78.6	59.0	58	..	1.77	+1.16
Mount Abu	65.2	50.9	89	..	0.63	—0.06
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	81.4	51.5	78	..	0	—0.21
Dwarka	76.3	68.5	76	..	0.53	+0.41
Veraval	80.1	61.3	80	..	0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	83.4	53.7	74	..	0.05	+1.74
Bhavnagar Para	83.4	55.0	44	..	0.54	+0.37
Surat	84.5	60.1	76	..	3.78	+3.40
Ahmedabad	85.3	59.1	57	..	1.30	+1.10
Deesa	84.6	57.6	40	..	0.03	—0.27
Neemuch	78.0	51.0	71	..	3.07	—0.48
Indore	82.1	56.7	57	..	4.89	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	83.3	58.8	68	..	1.06	—0.47
Saugor	83.0	57.0	72	..	0.69	—0.86
Hosangabad	83.7	58.0	80	..	3.68	+2.27
Khandwa	83.4	62.1	59	..	6.5	+5.50
Akola	82.2	57.5	53	..	1.71	+0.36
Amraoti	82.4	62.0	38	..	2.91	+1.49
Nagpur	87.6	57.6	57	..	0.88	—0.32
Chanda	90.8	62.0	63	..	1.07	—0.19
Raipur	87.2	63.8	55	..	0	—0.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.0	70.3	82	..	1.17	+0.86
Ratnagiri	85.9	68.9	62	..	0.73	—0.19
Marmugoa	84.8	70.3	80	..	5.91	+2.70
Karwar	87.2	64.1	92	..	3.11	+1.99
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.7	56.2	56	..	1.82	+0.97
Ahmednagar	86.7	53.0	55	..	4.13	+2.91
Poona	88.0	54.4	66	..	2.53	+1.43
Sholapur	87.7	60.1	52	..	2.79	+1.27
Bijapur	86.5	54.2	55	..	2.49	+1.32
Belgaum	81.1	55.2	74	..	3.57	+0.69
Aurangabad	85.5	55.7	57	..	3.14	+1.94
Nizamabad(Indur)	90.8	60.5	46	..	1.97	+1.03
Hyderabd	83.5	61.2	72	..	8.01	+7.74
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.8	70.8	89	..	9.31	+8.79
Calicut	85.6	72.0	86	..	10.42	+13.69
Cochin	89.8	76.1	77	..	19.59	+11.08
Colombo	87.9	76.1	93	..	20.38	—1.58
MADRAS EXCLUDING M. (LABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.2	68.2	86	..	11.58	+5.27
Bellary	90.1	62.0	50	..	6.31	+4.06
Cuddapah	94.5	71.8	70	..	9.68	+4.88
Madras	86.3	72.4	87	..	26.94	+6.21
Bangalore	82.9	62.0	84	..	7.02	+3.63
Coimbatore	88.3	0.0	86	..	6.81	+1.23
Trichinopoly	91.8	73.1	87	..	21.96	+12.46
Negapatam	86.1	73.6	86	..	13.45	+4.16

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.871 in.
Temperature of Air	75.0 °
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 °
Dew Point	66
Relative humidity of Air	0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	
Mean temperature of Air	
,, ,, do.	
Direction of Wind from mid	
,, ,, ,,	
Rainfall	Nil.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 2.

S S Nanking Maru, Mori, Yokohama, Dec. 24.
S S Shinryu Maru, Mori, Kobe, Dec 31.
S S Barpeta, Slightham, Busreh, Jan. 25.
S S Palamcotta, Maude, Busreh, Jan. 25.
S S Baroda, Kilner, Busreh, Jan 25.
S S Bandra, Wigger, Busreh, Jan 16
S S Orissa, Bishop, Cheribon, Jan 16
S S Varsova, James, Suez Jan 20

DEPARTURES:

Feb 2

S S Chakla, Terry, Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Cooyanna, Holman, Busreh.
S S Ganzen Maru, Yoshikawa, Kobe, etc.
S S Trajan Prince, John, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Warina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Palamcotta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Nejaz for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Khyber for Calcutta.
Steamer Lapanto, for Calcutta.
Steamer Nanking Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Loyalty for Genoa.

S S Nanking Maru:—The O S K steamer Nanking Maru, 1,852 tons, Captain T Mori arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc with a general cargo, which port she had left on 24th December.

S S Shinryu Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shinryu Maru, 1,957 tons, Captain S Mori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo which port she had left on 31st December.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain S Slightham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a cargo of 1 case persian rug and troops, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Palamcotta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,208 tons, Captain H Maude, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a cargo of dates and troops, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W Wigger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast and troops, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Orissa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain W J Bishop arrived in harbour yesterday from Cheribon, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain J G Kilner arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and troops, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova 1,956 tons, Captain D F James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with a cargo of Government stores and troops, which port she had left on 20th ultimo.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna 2,497 tons Captain R A Holman will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla 1,797 tons, Captain A J Ferry, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ganzan Maru:—The N Y K steamer Ganzen Maru, 1,989 tons, Captain T Yoshiaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Trojan Prince:—The T M Company's steamer Trojan Prince, 3,179 tons, Captain G T John, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Banca: The B I S N Company's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain E C Miller, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday 2nd February, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Coloberis	N F	N F	..M M & Co
B Dotch Genoa			M Italiana
C R Wakamatsu Maru	Kobe	28-1 20	N Y Kaisha
D E Ischia	Genoa	N F	..M Italiana
G Sand kan P	Gulf	N F	..K N & Co
H Bashayan	N F	J. Mackintosh	& Co
Saikai Maru	Japan		N Y Kaisha
	G. Sand kan P.	Gulf	K. N. & Co
M Purnea	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Kalyan	N F	N F	..M M Co
N Cooyanna	Busra	31-1-20	..M M & Co
P Chakdara	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
P Warcuta	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Q Warongа	Basra	4-2-20	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi ..	Mandalore	22-2-20	..K N & Co
Juba ..	Bhavnagar	-2-20	..K N & Co
Netrevati ..	N F	1-2-20	..K N Co
Ponaui ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati			..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Barpeta ..	N F	-2- 0	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Inverness	Dunkirk	27-1-20	..T M & Co
2 Pesha ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
3 Bandra	Busr.	2-2-20	..K M & Co
3 V/D Gennu Maru	Kobe	30-1-20	..O S K
4 Tees bridge	Hull	1-2-20	W & A Graham & Co
7 City of Chester	Rangoo	30-1-20	..K N & Co
8 Ganges Maru ..	Kobe	31-1-20	..O S Kaisha
9 Nanking Maru ..	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
10 Circassia	Liverpool	31-1-20	..W & A G & Co
11 Waddah	N F	N F	..T M & Co
Bahrein ..	P Gulf		..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Palamcotta	N F	N F	..M M & Co
2 Derwent	Bluna	18-2-20	..M M & Co
3 Tagur	U. Kingdom	28-2-20	..T M & Co
4 Huntsend		W N	..Graham & Co
5 Morvada	London	7-2-20	..M & Co
6 Queruba		N F	..M M & Co
6 Lanka / Saraswati		N F	..R E Cotton
6 Lanka	N F	N F	..R E Collis & Co
6 Saraswati	Calcutta Liverpool	27-1-20	..K N & Co
	F	N F	..R E Collis & Co
8 Princess	Hull	1 -2-20	..J F & Co
11 Nirvana	Antwerp	3-2-20	..M M & Co
12 Kumari Homi	N F	N F	..R E Collis & Co
12 Garada	Karachi	28-1-20	..K N & Co
12 Parvati	N F	N F	..R E Collis & Co
13 Violet ..	N F	N F	.. & Co
13 Giovanni	Port Ferrajo	27-1-20	..King King &Co
15 Banca ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
16 Trojan Prince	N F	30-1-20	..T M & Co
17 Gupta ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
1 Orne ..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
18 Montrose	N F	N F	..W & A G & Co
B F Station Dufferin	N F	N F	..D R I M
B F Station Off Side			..M M & Co
S. S Sylvia	..		

HARBOUR WALL.

Oram ..	N F	N F	..R Dawood Hall
Mowit ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
H M T Triad		3- -20	..R I M
Casia ..	Abadan	3- -20	..A Petroleum Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 2.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—102 bales cotton Shamjee Passoo & Co., 400 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 500 bales cotton Hirji Khusey & Co. 4 bales wool Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., 4,000 cwts cotton seed Shivnarayan Buldevdas, 100 bales wool W & A Graham & Co., 200 cwts kashewnuts Vaman Vishnu, 31 bales wool Lyon, Lord & Co.

S S Circassia for Barcelona via Marseilles—1 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co.

S S Marwada for London—12 bales wool A

Continued in column 5.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

NEWINGTON COLLEGE TRAGEDY.

MINOR ZEMINDAR ON TRIAL.

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, C. J., and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor

vs.

The Minor Zemindar of Kadumbur, Madras—Accused.

The trial of the accused for the murder of Mr. De La Hey in Madras, commenced today, the Chief Justice presiding. It will be remembered that under the orders of the Viceroy, the case was transferred for trial to the Bombay High Court.

The accused, aged 17, was charged with having, at Madras, committed the murder of Mr. De La Hey, on the 16th of October, 1919, by shooting him with a gun and thus committed an offence under Section 302 of I. P. C.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Sydney Smith, Crown Prosecutor, Madras, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. Dhirajlal Thakore, Dr. Swaminadhan and Mr. Ethiraj (the latter two of the Madras Bar) appeared for the accused.

Mr. Davar then on behalf of the minor Zemindar of Singampati who was an approver in the case, made an application to the Court, saying that though he knew that he was not entitled as a matter of right to represent the approver, who happened to be the chief witness in the case, still he requested his Lordship that if any question of protection to the approver arose, his Lordship would allow him to interpose. His Lordship granted the application.

Mr. Davar then said that he appeared with Mr. Rangnekar for the approver.

Mr. Weldon then asked the Court that Mr. Sydney Smith who was thoroughly familiar with the facts of the case, should be allowed to open for the Crown.

Mr. Smith in stating the case for the prosecution said that the accused was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with having on the 16th of October at Madras, caused the death of Mr. De La Hey, by shooting him through the head with a gun.

ANTECEDENTS OF ACCUSED.

The accused was a minor Zemindar of Kadumbur, a minor of 17 years, residing as a student in a college kept in Madras under the superintendence of the court of wards for the education of the minors of a certain class. This college was called the Newington College.

The deceased was a tutor for some years in this college and at the time of this occurrence was the acting principal. This educational institution was very small and at this time there were only nine students—eight wards of court and the ninth, the minor Zemindar of Singampati, had been specially admitted as a student, his father being still alive and had joined the college eight months before this occurrence.

Mr. De La Hey, the deceased, resided on the premises. He was a married man, his wife and a little child, 5 years old. The alleged murder took place at midnight, 12-30 a.m.. At this time there were nine students living in the house—an ayah—sleeping with the child and a peon in a room on the ground floor with the door locked.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

The accused conspired with Singampati to shoot Mr. De La Hey, cleaned and loaded two guns which were in charge of students went to his room and it was alleged that Kadambur shot him. About Singampati he would have more to say in the sequel.

The learned Counsel then referred to the plans and photographs of the rooms and buildings of Newington College and went on to say that at about 7-30 in the evening on 15th October last, in a billiard room at a place where there was a gramophone, a minor named Shapto (?) was present. On the ping-pong table near by was lounging a boy named Talevancote. On a sofa in the same room were seated Kadambur and Singampati and near the sofa was standing a boy called Urkad (junior)—a little boy of twelve. All these five men were in the room at 7-30 on the evening of the 15th October. Kadambur and Singampati, it would be in evidence, were talking about killing the "Dore", which was a Tamil word for "Sabh", by which they meant Mr. De La Hey. Kadambur said that Mr. De La Hey had insulted them by calling them "barbarous Tamilians", that he should be shot and Singampati agreed. Singampati however denied that he agreed. He would not agree as these words were used by Mr. De La Hey about Kadambur only and not about others and as it was only a teacher speaking to a pupil it should not be resented in a serious way. Then Kadambur noticed Talevancote sitting on the ping-pong table and at his suggestion and on the ground that he would hear the conversation and report it to "Dore"—they all,—Kadambur, Singampati and Urkad (junior)—all went outside to a verandah at the back of which was the dining room. There the discussion was resumed and Singampati then left to have his bath before dinner. Talevancote who was 13 years old, went upstairs to the senior boys, Berrike and Chundi, and told them that there was a plot to kill Mr. De La Hey. But these two did not believe it and did nothing. Subsequently Singampati and Kadambur both came down to the billiard room and from there Kadambur took Singampati into his room. Urkad (junior) followed them. Kadambur asked Singampati if he knew how to clean guns. The guns which were in Kadambur's room were taken and each cleaned one. These guns were the general property of the college and were kept in Kadambur's room. The cartridges were kept in a cupboard of which Kadumbur had the key. They then proceeded to get the cartridges out and Kadambur and Singampati went into the bath-room to select cartridges and Urkad (junior) was kept outside to keep away any intruders. While there Urkad (senior) came up and asked Urkad (junior) where Kadambur was. He was told that he had gone in to answer the call of nature. This however he disbelieved and looking through a pane of glass in the door into the bath-room saw Kadumbur's head. He immediately remarked that they were doing something else. Coming out of the bath-room Kadambur said that they should put some of the cartridges in the open drawers, so that if any question arose it could be suggested that these cartridges were accessible to all and could be used by any one.

At this stage, the story was now taken up again by Talevancote. He had gone up to sleep on the 3rd floor where the minors slept, occupying different rooms. On the way upstairs he passed Kadambur and he heard a rattle—what he conceived to be the rattle of cartridges tucked into the cloth which Kadumbur was carrying. Again he did nothing. It seemed extraordinary, continued the Counsel, that Mr. De La Hey received no warning at all.

On the evening Mr. De La Hey came in at 8 p.m. He usually spoke to the boys before retiring. He lived on the first floor. That evening being more late than usual he went straight upstairs without speaking to the boys and one of the boys, a witness in the case, would tell the jury, that he did not tell anything to Mr. De La Hey as he was rather afraid of Kadambur who was standing there. This was the first reason—the second reason being that none of them believed that any one of them could have the pluck to shoot the master.

AT MIDNIGHT.

Coming to the actual occurrence in the middle of night Kadumbur came up with a gun in one hand and asked Singampati to come along with him. They went through the window to avoid other people in the rooms. Singampati was asked to take the othe rgun and Kadumbur instructed him to follow him and stand with the gun ready, so that if Kadumbur missed and Mr. De La Hey tried to close with him, he (Singapati) was to shoot Mr. De La Hey, and if the lady got up she should also be shot. Kadumbur then went to where Mr. De La Hey was sleeping in his curtained bed and from about the distance of a yard he fired hitting Mr. De La Hey in the head and killing him. Singampati turned and bolted and Kadumbur followed him. They both ran up the back staircase which led up to the open verandah on the 3rd floor where the minors slept. There was a cot there in which Berricke, one of the wards, was sleeping. He was not asleep when he heard the report of the gun. He saw Singampati and Kadumbur run up the steps past his cot and saw Kadumbur throw his guns into a corner. Singampati ran up to his cot with the gun in his hand. He then flung his gun over the parapet into the garden where the gun was found next morning.

Continuing Counsel said that Mrs. De La Hey woke up and sent for a doctor. She had made a certain statement before the Magistrate in Madras, but they would be unable to call her before the Court as under urgent medical advice she had to be sent away to England as she was suffering from complete prostration. He would read her statement before the Magistrate if allowed by the Court.

The doctor was immediately 'phoned to by Berricke, one of the wards, and it will be his evidence that Berricke told him there and then on his arrival at the house that Kadambur and Singampati had shot Mr. De La Hey.

The police then arrived on the scene.

Continuing the learned Counsel said that there was one other statement made by Singampati, but by no one else which was this that Singampati saw Kadambur go back to the gun he had thrown away, pick it up and try to shoot himself. He heard the click and then Kadambur went away. The jury would wonder why Singampati was not in the dock with the accused. The fact was that he was granted a conditional pardon and examined as a witness. His evidence as that of an accomplice would require corroboration and the learned Counsel then mentioned the various evidence which would corroborate him.

Miss De La Hey, sister of the deceased, was another witness whom they would be unable to call as she was sent away in charge of Mrs. De La Hey to England. Her statement before the Magistrate would be put in subject to the direction of the Court.

Evidence on behalf of the Crown was then called. The plans and the photographs were proved. Major Hingston, the medical officer, who examined Mr. De La Hey after he was shot, was next examined.

Singampati, the approver, was then examined. He narrated the main facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Smith in his opening address to the jury. He was under cross-examination when the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1279-19—Ard H D & Co., Narandas Morarji v Ramdas Devji a firm, Mulla & M.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kapurchand Dwarkadas a firm Craigie B and C.

1028-19—Mehta D & L, Goculdas Damodhar a firm v. Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm, Vachha & Co.

1625-19—Amar & Mangal, Gordhandas Nathalal a firm v. J P Sheth & Co. a firm, M B Chothia.

1650-19—Sham M & H, Nemchand Walchand & Co. a firm v. Shanker Balcrishna Lorne.

1349-19—Man H M & Co., Chhotalal Moolchand v. Govindram Vallabhreia a firm.

1516-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs M C Mody and Co a firm v Shah Chandulal Dharamsey, N C Dalal.

1586-19—Mer K and Co, Raghunathdas Moolji a firm v Dayabhai Hiralal a firm.

1614-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Chhotalal Shamaldas a firm v Bejnath Ramchandra, Little and Co.

1448-19—Mer K and Co, Messrs A G Kidstoa and Co a firm v Abdullabhai Faizullabhai a firm.

1517-19—Tyabji D and Co, Varajdas Bowji and Co a firm v Goculdas Dewji a firm.

1545-19—Shamrao M and H, Messrs Tricumlal Vadilal and Co v Messrs Goculdas Devji, Bhimji and Co.

1566-19—Ard H D and Co, Virji Harjivandas v Messrs B Mansing and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

1410-19—Motichand and D. Damodhardas Devidas a firm v Mathuradas Morarji.

1387-19—Payne and Co, Keshavlal Nagindas v Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

1659-19—Khandvalla and Co, Chandulal Choonilal v Virchand Dabharam a firm Hiralal Th and Co.

1548-19—Pandia and Co, Messrs Ramdas Bhoja and Co v Memon Haji Sulleman Essa, M B Chothia.

1575-19—Ard H D and Co, Shivram Narayen a firm v Tosakaram Panalal a firm, Dastur and Co.

1411-19—Vachha and Co, Ganpatrai Kedarnath a firm v Narandas Kakoobhai a firm.

1567-19—Mehta D and L, Narrandas Dwarkadas a firm v Bhagwandas Vallabhji a firm, Purshotamrai.

1651-19—Jam R and D, Haji Rahimtoolla Abdul Rahim a firm v Valli Mahomed Sakoor, M B Chothia.

1652-19—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v Allibhoy Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1499-19—Purshotamrai and Co. Mathuradas and Co a firm v Narandas Raghunathdas a firm, Mehta D and L.

1420-19—Bhimji and Co, Mathuradas Morarji v Nihalchand Madhavlal a firm, Manilal and Kher.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVANCEY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Dayachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

AND LACQUISITION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M, Soonderdas & Co.

231-13—Dastur and Co Amin and D, Jamnabai widow and anr v Tejpal Nursy and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

1860-19—Edg G W and Co, Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha, Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

3613-19—Ard H D and Co, Muncherji Dhunjibhoy Ayerton v Esoofbhai Moola Abdul Hoosein, Part heard 27-1-20.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji. N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P, Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Maneckji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

3115-19—Purnanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, M V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Nursey v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N an Co.

2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanayalal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

3244-19—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Bhagwandas Moolji & Co. a firm v. The Connanght Oil Mill a firm, Surveyor & Co.

2721-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Manilal Vadelal a firm v. Balmakundji Paramsukhdas a firm, Edg G W & Co.

1911-19—Amin & D, Devchand Vakhatchand firm v. Sha Babaldas Dalsukhabai & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

3678-19—Shroff and Din, Ahmed Ebrahim Haji Saleh Mahomed v Oomer Elias and ors, Payne and Co.

3682-19—Nanu H and Co, Mulji Haridas v Shivji Cooverpi and Co, Mulla and M.

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Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite [illegible]
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.cConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

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Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R, Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, B, 2B, 3G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
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Chrome Leather Tan 2G
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(continued from Column 1.)

S Tyabji, 500 cwts cashewnuts Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., 5 pots rosa oil 40 cwts cardamams Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Marwada for Hamburg via Antwerp—105 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros

S S Nirwana for Rotterdam via Antwerp—500 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Nirwana for Rotterdam via Antwerp—150 bales cotton Lakhamsey Lamji & Co.

S S Nirwana for Antwerp—110 bales cotton Bombay Company, 500 bales cotton Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Ichia for Genoa—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros 100 bales cotton waste B G Gorio & Co., 7,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros, 8,008 cwts linseed Societa Granaria Italiana.

S S Montrose for New York—11 bales woolen carpet King King & Co.

S S Genzan Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 1 bale cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Wakamatsu Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Tata Trading Co.

S S Genmer Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 400 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co., 100 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co.

S S Saikai Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhugat & Co.

S S Wakamatsu Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton Tata Trading Co.

S S Genmer Maru for Moji—4 bales cotton N M K Kaisha

S S Saikai Maru for Hongkong—17 cwts copiate 10 cwts bees wax E S Abdul Ryam

S S Saikai Maru for Shanghai via Hongkong—400 bales cotton N M K Kaisha

IMPORTS.

Feb 2.

S S Malta from [illegible] M M & Co—218 bales [illegible]

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Ula via Dhanushkodi closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

At Meshed, Persia, on the 22nd January, Captain Frank Rodrigues, I.M.S., son of the late Captain Alban Rodrigues, I.M.D., and Mrs. Cecilia Rodrigues. Deeply mourned by his brothers and sisters.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the King's Own Scottish Borders will play at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By the permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/15th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I.D.F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society, Central Branch, Y.M.C.A., Miss A. M. R. Dobson will deliver a lecture to-night at 9 p.m. on "The Power of the Thought Life."

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers and commercial papers and samples for transmission by the Air Service for Rajkot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office Bombay upto 7 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd instant.

Registered letters will be accepted till p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd instant.

THE LATE LADY CHANDAVARKAR.

At a meeting of Saraswats of all sections held under the auspices of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha on the 1st instant Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare presiding, a resolution was adopted placing on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Lady Chandavarkar who during her life used to take keen interest in all movements of national regeneration and of women's institutions in particular and conveying their sincere condolences to Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"Three Faces East," a secret service play of the great war, constitutes the Frawley Company's programme for this evening. This play was written by Anthony Paul Kelly and enjoyed a great deal of success both in America and England during the last days of the world conflict, Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming being the stars who appeared during its Western popularity. It is a tangle of mystery and intrigue, with the audience kept in doubt as to the identity of the German master spy until the final drop of the curtain and in order to follow the threads closely it is necessary for the spectator not to miss the prologue, for which the curtain rises promptly at 9-30. Mr. Frawley will be seen as "Yeats" of the British Intelligence Department and the large cast gives important roles to a number of other members of the Company, including Mr. Herbert Farjeon, who plays the part created by Corrigan, Miss Vera Doria, Mr. Henry, Crosby, Mr. Vere Mathews, Miss Claribel Fontaine and others.

GOLD IMPORT.

A Government of India (Finance Dept.) Notification dated, Delhi February 2, states:

In pursuance of sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Gold (Import) Act, 1917, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates at which payment shall be made for gold taken possession of under the provisions of the said Act:—

CLASS OF GOLD.

Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of his Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in purance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight. Rate Rs. 10 per sovereign.

All other gold not included in entry No. 1. Rate Re. 1 for every 11.3001G grains troy of fine gold.

The notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3157-F., dated the 12th December 1919, is hereby cancelled.

Note:—Gold shipped to India on a through bill of lading before the 2nd February 1920 will be paid for at the rates hitherto in force.

REVERSE COUNCIL ALLOTMENT.

A press communique states:

On Thursday the 29th January 1920 applications for Reverse Councils for £1,334,000 were received and allotted in full.

Applications received—Calcutta Immediate £210,000; Deferred £0; Total £210,000; Allotted £210,000.

Applications received—Bombay Immediate £385,000; Deferred £60,000; Total £945,000; Allotted £945,000.

Applications received—Madras Immediate £179,000; Deferred £0; Total £179,000; Allotted £179,000.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

In noticing the Currency Committee's Report the "Englishman" says: So far as the money market is concerned, the immediate effect of the new currency policy will be to increase still further the disparity between the traditional pre-war sterling price of the rupee with the actual price of the day. It is reassuring to notice that Government, by adopting a high level exchange of 2s. (gold) per rupee, is now practically free from anxiety respecting the melting of the currency of this country which may now be said to be free from the vagaries of silver and to be established more firmly than ever before on a gold basis. The high level of exchange will have the effect of keeping down the cost of foodstuffs and everything in India and this benefit will be felt by all great consuming classes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"PRO-BONO PUBLICO" complains that postal service is not so regular as it was in the pre-war times and thanks that now the war was over it should be remarkable in point of efficiency.

"A SUFFERER" suggests that School Leaving Examination should be held on 12th or 19th April instead of on March 15th as otherwise owing to holidays and epidemic, hardly three months are left for students to complete a year's full course.

"A HINDOO BROTHER" appeals to Hindoos and Mahomedans to forget and overlook all minor differences, as tried to put forward by our morning contemporary, in order to achieve a firmer unity between the two communities.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AMENDMENTS TO LAND REVENUE CODE.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary published on Friday, announces that the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Secretariat on March 13th at 12 noon.

The objects and reasons of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code are published and are to the following effect:—

The object of this amendment is to provide for the recovery under the Bombay Revenue Code, 1879, of sums the recovery of which is necessary for the purpose of liquidating co-operative societies under Section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. At present recovery is possible only through the agency of the civil courts and this method has been proved to be so dilatory that the need for an amendment of the law is recognised. The present amendment is proposed as a temporary measure which will have effect until an amendment of Section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, can be effected. A similar measure has, for similar reasons, been enacted in Bihar and Orissa [see Schedule I, Clause 14 and Section 5 of the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1914. (B. and O. IV of 1914).]

2. The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 is an Act of the Governor-General in Council, but may be amended locally with the previous sanction of the Governor-General under Section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915.

UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATION.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to approve the election by the Faculty of Law of Dr. Taherali M. Kajiji, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, as an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to approve the election by the Faculty of Science of Mr. Manekji Sheriarji Bharucha, L.C.E., as an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

A PARALLEL.

Mr. Bernard Houghton, in the course of letter to "India" says: "You justly drew a parallel between the Amritsar massacre and that at Glencoe. The news of the Glencoe massacre, it is interesting to note, was also suppressed. According to Macaulay nearly a year elapsed before the crime committed by Colonel Hamilton was published to the world. About Colonel Hamilton, Macaulay remarks, 'All the moral qualities which fit men to bear a part in a massacre (he) possessed in perfection.'"

Official and Personal.

Rear Admiral Sir H. H. D. Tothill, Nava Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, Lady Tothill, Capt. L. W. Braithwaite, Chief of Staff, Paymaster Commander F. K. Kempson, Secretary, Lieut.-Commander Eric Fellowes and Flag, Lieut Bostock Hill left Delhi for Agra on Sunday morning.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal arrived in Calcutta on the 1st instant from Lucknow.

Viscountess Goschen, the Hon. Phyllis Goschen, the Hon. Cicely Goschen, Lieut.-General Sir Claude Jacob and Captain R. H. Baines have arrived at Government House.

The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat of Poona, a member of the Moderate Deputation arrives in Bombay by s.s. Khyber this afternoon. He will be in Bombay for a few hours and will proceed to Poona the same evening.

Huge stacks of firewood belonging to Messrs. B. J. Irani and Co. of Ahmednagar were destroyed completely by a fire which broke out on the night of the 22nd January. The disaster is believed to be the mischief of some incendiary. A reward of Rs. 500 has been offered to trace out the culprit. The conflagration was visible over a distance of about 12 miles. The total loss is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Extension Co. Ltd. notifies the following delays in transit on cablegram.

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.

Full rate	18 hours.
Deferred	20 hours.

AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.

Full rate	12 hours.
Deferred	12 hours.

KATARPUR DEATH SENTENCES.

FOUR PETITION FOR MERCY.

CABLE TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

A petition for mercy has been cabled to the Secretary of State through the Government of India in the Katarpur Riot Case, on behalf of four persons, namely, Mahant Brahmadas, a religious head; Pooran Prasad, a medical practitioner; Jankidas, trader; and Mukha, an agriculturist; who have been sentenced to death and whose petition for clemency to the Viceroy has been rejected. The petition beseeches intervention, amongst other grounds, on the ground that the accused who were convicted of participation in the Katarpur Riot, which was a Hindu-Mahomedan Riot over the killing of cows, have now the support of Muhammedans themselves in their prayer for the Royal mercy.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

A cable has been sent to the Secretary of State for India by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council, supporting the petition for mercy made on behalf of the four Katarpur Riot Case prisoners sentenced to death and whose petition for mercy has been rejected by the Viceroy. The cable points out, "in view of the fact that the riot took place in September, 1918, and the sentences were passed in August, 1919, and the Muhammedans too are now supporting their petition for mercy and the Royal Proclamation extends clemency to prisoners convicted under special laws", Royal clemency may be recommended by the Secretary of State. The signatories include the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Babu Surendranath Banerjea, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Raja of Kanika, Khan Bahadur Mir Asad Ali, Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri, G. S. Khaparde, V. J. Patel, Sachidananda Sinha, K. K. Chanda, K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seth Nathumal, Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Mr. B. N. Sarma.

A copy of this cable has been sent to Sir Sankaran Nair.

THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

DR. SANDILANDS ARRIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Problems of every shade and description agitate the mind and engross the attention of public bodies in Bombay. By no means the least among them, is that which concerns the health of the City. This problem is daily gaining in acuteness and increasing in gravity. The portents are ominous and point to the urgent needs of a speedy solution. Momentous issues hang on the successful tacklings of it. It is a matter for congratulation that at this juncture the city can draw upon the services of an experienced, competent and capable officer of the type of Dr. Sandilands, of whom the medical correspondent of the sanitary record in the 13th September 1917 issue of the journal begins as follows:—

"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his bearers forward under heavy barrage to evacuate wounded. He continued throughout the day to organize and superintend the removal of casualties under heavy shell fire." "This is what they say of temporary Lieut. John Edward Sandilands R.A.M.C., and that is why they gave him a Military Cross. I am interested because the temporary Lieut. when there is not a War on is a medical officer of health—M.O.H. of Kensington in point of fact. When the War commenced Lieut. Sandilands, being a Territorial Officer, was called up. He served, I understand for some time in France, took part in some heavy fighting, and was mentioned in despatches. Eventually being then a Captain, he was invalided out and in turn returned to his Civil post. When the cry for more Doctors arose, he applied for and was granted a commission as a temporary Lieut. in the R.A.M.C. Apparently he was not kept long in this country thereafter; apparently also it did not take him long, after he got to active service, to set about doing things. We shall all, I think, want to congratulate Dr. Sandilands."

Dr. Sandilands has just arrived by the S. S. Loyalty, not as M.O.H. of Kensington but as the newly elected Executive Health Officer of Bombay. His past brilliant record is pregnant with the promise that he will bring to bear on the tough task before him the full complement of his ability, energy and experience. As he takes charge, he will be confronted with the onerous task of studying the prevailing conditions in the city acquainting himself with the sanitary methods that obtain here, of determining the strong and weak points in them and of devising ways and means to eradicate the weak ones. May he be successful.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. I.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

MAULANA FAZULRAHIM.

BENGAL EXTERNMENT ORDER NOT YET CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DINAPORE, Jan. 31.

The order of externment against Maulana Fazulrahim, Editor, "Akowat", from Patna and Bankipore, has been cancelled; but the order of externment from Bengal which was passed against him on the occasion of the 1918 Riot, still stands.

The Indian Jails Committee will arrive at Nagpur on the 4th proximo and after examining witnesses for three days will leave for Bombay on the sixth.

SPORTING NEWS

AUSTRALASIA'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY LIEUT. COL. KINGSCOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 2.

SYDNEY.—Lieut.-Col. Kingscote has won the Lawn Tennis Singles Championship of Australasia beating Pockley 6/4, 6/0, 6/3.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

The opening day's play of the Ninth Open Lawn Tennis Tournament, carrying with it the Western India Championship in Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles was yesterday held on the Queen's Road courts of the Bombay Gymkhana. From 1889 there have been Western India Championships but 1912 was the first occasion that the competitions were thrown open and that has been for the good of lawn tennis. There are not as many competitors this year as have usually been the case and several recent competitors whose names appear on the honours lists are absent notably Major J. C. S. Rendall, holder of the Singles Championship, Z. Shimidzee, the 1918 winner, R. D. England, W. Irwin, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. England, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Philby, H. Cheetham, J. A. D. Naoroji, J. H. Chimulgund, Ralph Kidd, being some of the absentees whose names occur to one at the moment. To make up for these absent friends there are notable recruits in L. S. Deane and E. Annett.

There were ten singles down for decision last evening on the fine available courts but of these only new were played, L. C. Parton being suddenly taken ill and having to scratch to D. J. Jeejeebhoy, and he has found it necessary to scratch in the other events also. It was remarkable that there was only one closely contested match throughout the contest between Syed Hasan and H. J. Rahimtoola alone going to three sets and not a set in other matches which went further than 6—4. In all the eighteen sets won by match winners, four of them being decided at 6—0, four at —1, six at 6—2, three at 6—3, and one at 6—4.

A. A. Fyzee, who last year was the only player to take a set off Major J. C. S. Rendall, other than the finalist, and who has been associated in the Doubles Championship as a winner with J. H. Chimulgund upon two occasions, played a capital game against A. E. Kibblewhite scoring fifty winning strokes in two sets to the twenty of his opponent. Dence was called only twice, once in each set, and A. A. Fyzee won all the games.

E. Annett, who has had considerable experience in Tournament Lawn Tennis in England lost two games in each set against S. G. Gore who played a hard game. On the whole E. Annett look matters easily and simply played his opponent at his own game. In the sixteen games, three games went to dence and the victor secured fifty-two points to thirty-seven. E. Annett is a steady player and keeps a consistent length and moreover has the ability to place judiciously.

Rajaram Morarji is a greatly improved player and had little difficulty in overcoming Q. E. M. Warner. In the first set, the third and eighth games went to dence four times and during the match there were three other dence games. Morarji has cultivated his American service and appeared the only player to have used that particular attack.

S. Komamura beat H. Root in a match where only one dence was called. H. Root made only twenty winning strokes to the fifty-one of S. Komamura.

It was S. Calvacoressi who secured four games in a set amongst the losers, his opponent being G. Liladhar, and they were in the first set.

H. J. Rahimtoola took Syed Hasan to three sets, the former winning the first at 6—3 but Syed Hasan came along with 6—1, 6—2.

G. Laximidas lost two and three games respectively in the two sets against B. Morarji and the third game in the second set was taken to four dences.

R. K. Sanghavi captured two and three games respectfully also against C. Gonsalves, the first and sixth in the first set and the fifth, sixth and seventh in the second set. One game went as far as the third dence.

U. D. Ranga Rao beat C. H. Heselton easily but six of the thirteen games were taken to dence.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

E. Annett beat S. G. Gore, 6—2, 6—2.
A. A. Fyzee beat A. E. Kibblewhite, 6—0, 6—0.
U. D. Ranga Rao beat C. H. Heselton, 6—0, 6—0.
D. J. Jeejeebhoy (w. o.) against L. C. Parton (scratched).
S. Komamura beat H. Root, 6—1, 6—0.
C. Gonsalves beat R. K. Sanghavi, 6—2, 6—3.
R. Morarji beat C. M. E. Warner, 6—3, 6—1.
G. Liladhar beat S. Calcaroressi, 6—4, 6—2.
G. Laximidas beat B. Morarji, 6—2, 6—3.
Syed Hasan beat H. J. Rahimtoola, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played to-day:

Court No. 1—S. B. Modi v. Capt. Matthews at 4-30 p.m. followed by Rahimtoola and Shakoor v. L. S. Dean and Annett.

Court No. 2—M. Dastgir v M. Fox at 4-30 p.m. followed by Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Fyzee v G. Laxmidas and G. Liladhar.

Court No. 5—R. Morarji and Fakuda v S. G. Gore and other at 5-15 p.m.

Court No. 6—Kibblewhite and M. Fox v. M. D. Petit and N N Vakharia at 5-15 p.m.

Court No. 4—Will be open for practice.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The draws are as follows:—

THE DRAWS.

FIXED DOUBLE.

FIRST ROUND.

A Mrs Cocke and H G Cocke v Lady Tata and L S Deane.
B Mrs Row and A N Other v Miss Higham and Syed Hasan.
C Mrs Judah and A A Fyzee v Mrs Race and Kohloff.
The rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

1 Mrs Nelson and M Fox v Mrs Dibbs and E Annett.
2 Mrs Anstey and L C Parton v Winners of A
3 Winners of B v Winners of C
4 Mrs Matthews and Captain Matthews v Mrs Murray and C P Sutthery.

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winners of (1) v Winners of 2
Y Winners of (3) v Winners of 4.

FINAL.

Winners of X v Winners of Y.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) D P Jeejeebhoy and A N Other v G Laxmidas and G Liladhar.
(2) I. Rahimtoola and J A Shaker v L S Deane and E Annett.
The rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

A M D Petit and N V Vakharia v A E Kibblewhite and M Fox.
B Captain Matthews and A N Other v Y W Wasudev and C Gonsalves.
C Ranga Rao and M K S Vijayarajee v Dastagir and P G Gollerken.
D H Kohloff and M O'Neill v Winners of (1)
E Winners of (2) v Y Fugita and S Komamura.
F A A Fyzee and R A Wagle v C P Suthery and L S Parton.
G S B Modi and Syed Hasan v M Burns and Harwood.
H R Morarji and Fakuda v S G Gore and A N Other.

THIRD ROUND.

I Winners of A v Winners of B
J Winners of C v Winners of D
K Winners of E v Winners of F
L Winners of G v Winners of H

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winners of I v Winners of J
Y Winners of K v Winners of L.

FINAL.

Winners of X v Winners of Y

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

A L C Parton v D J Jeejeebhoy
B S G Gore v E Annett
C S Calvacoressi v G Liladhar
D M Dastagir v M Fox.
E H J Rahimtoola v Syed Hasan
F S Komamura v H Roote
G G. Laxmidas v B Morarji
H C M E Warner v Rajaram Morarji
I C Gonsalves v R K Sanghavi
J C H Heselton v U D Ranga Rao
K A E Kibblewhite v A A Fyzee.
The rest drew byes.

SECOND ROUND.

1 Kohloff v L S Deane
2 G Henry v Winner of A
3 Winner of B v Winner of C
4 Winner of D v Winner of E.
5 Winner of F v Winner of G
6 Winner of H v Winner of I
7 Winner of J v Winner of K
8 S B Modi v Captain Matthews.

THIRD ROUND.

M Winner of 1 v Winner of 2
N Winner of 3 v Winner of 4
O Winner of 5 v Winner of 6
P Winner of 7 v Winner of 8.

SEMI-FINALS.

X Winner of M v Winner of N
Y Winner of O v Winner of P

RINAL.

Winner of X v Winner of Z.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SHIMIDM'S ALL-ROUND VICTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

In the Men's doubles final of the Bengal Tennis Tournament this evening Shimidsu and Okamato beat Magata and Koike (6—3, 6—3, 6—2). Tennis throughout the tournament was disappointing and the final evening's play proved no better. Individually of course Shimidsu was the best player but he had no service. Koike proved most erratic and threw away points needlessly, hitting far too vigorously. Megata was steadiest on his service and brought off some clever returns. Okamato was a capable partner of Shimidsu. Three-quarters of an hour sufficed to decide the match on the conclusion of which Mrs. Beachcroft gave away the prizes.

Ladies Singles:—Mrs. Berthard, winner; Mrs. Marlen, runner up.

Men's Singles:—Shimidsu 1; Iyer 2.

Mixed Doubles:—Mrs. Keays and Shimidsu 1; Miss Cabbold and Carroll 2.

Men's Doubles:—Shimidsu and Okamato 1, Magata and Koike 2.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7 a.m. Feb. 2.

In the second round of the Amateur Billiads Championship Mr. S. H. Fry beat major H. L. Fleming 2,000 to 1,162.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

"MOST SENSATIONAL DAY."

SURPRISE WINS LT. GOVERNOR'S CUP.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

The rain fell during the morning, but the weather cleared for the races. It was a dull day and diminished attendance. Racing, however, was the closest and most sensational of the meeting. Favourites won first three events. Toylene's victory over Munderah in the Windsor Plate was a noticeable feature. The surprise caused an upset, by winding the Lieut.-Governor's Cup from Symptoms, the favourite, Step Aside being nowhere. For the Totalizator's Cup Bally Apple, Tipster and Maiden Palm were fancied, but here again a surprise occurred, with Discarded romping home easily. The Totalizator's Cup valued Rs. 1,500, very handsome silver trophy, two feet in height surmounted by the figure of a race-horse and jockey was presented by the Lieut.-Governor. The Cup is a gift of the British Indian Association, also stakes to the value of Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 6,000 went to the winner. The Points Cup also proved disappointment for Dackers, it being won in good style by the outsider Khazna. A heavy shower of rain fell during the decision of the last race.

Details:—

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmad Hazemy's RANGOON, 8-8, Buckley 1
Mr. S. V. Mahomed's CHESTER, 8-12, Lynch 2
Sirdar Shamsingh's THE WINNER, 10-6, Sirdar Rachpalsingh 3
Maharaja of Patiala's CRUSADER, 9-0, Walker 4

Also ran:—Lightning 10-1, Manaco 8-5, Charity 8-2, Baltic 7-12 (ed 8-0), Axis 7-7.

Betting 2 to 1 against Rangoon, 4 to 1 Crusader, Charity and Axis, 6 to 1 Lightning and 12 to 1 the others.

The race:—From a good start Axis and then Crusader showed the way, but two furlongs from home Rangoon went to the head of the affairs, followed by others and won easily by 1¼ lengths. Half length between second and third, head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 9 1/5 secs.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Patiala's LAVENIR, 9-12, Walker 1
Thakur Rajindram Singh's DIANA, 9-6, Dobie 2*
Thakur Chandrike Parshad's LEILA, Righthead 2*
Mr. Mace's KIT GREY LEG, 8-12, Northmore 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Lucky Thought 8-12, Amalgam 7-0 (ed 7-1).

Betting:—5 to 4 on Lavenir, 6 to 4 against Diana, 6 to 1 Lucky Thought, 8 to 20 the others.

The race:—Diana assumed the lead as three furlongs on inside with Leila lying alongside. A furlong from home Lavenir came up with a rush on the outside and, going at a great pace, won by a neck, dead-heat for second place, 1¼ lengths between dead-heaters and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

THE SYNED PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's TOYLENE, 8-1, Stoker 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' MRS. MUNDARAH, 9-0, O'Brien 2
Messrs. Beehen Narain and Hari Shanker BHARGORMY, 7-1, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Master Priam 7-1, Lady Lyric 7-1, Hard Up 7-1 (ed 7-0).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Munderah, 6 to 4 against Toylene, 10 and 20 the others.

The race:—Master Priam led, but was quickly overhauled by others. Toylene took up the position in the rails with Munderah alongside and about a furlong from home came away at great pace, winning easily by 1¼ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 31¼ secs.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

R. J. M. Dass' SURPRISE, 8-5 Stokes 1
Mr. Garda's SYMPTOMS, 8-10, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Lehmer's LE SOLEIL, 8-0 (ed 8-1), Buckley 3
Mr. A. C. Thomas' JACK, 10-3, O'Brien 4

Also ran:—Talcum 10-1, Mary 9-7, Step Aside 8-8, Downey Boy 8-7, St. Clair 8-3, Steel Barrel 7-2, Double Chin 7-0, Kiltin 7-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Step Aside, 7 to 4 against Symptoms, 4 to 1 Talcum and Surprise, 8 to 1 Jack, 10 to 20 the others.

The race:—The running was made for a part of the journey by Downey Boy and Jack, who gave place to Symptoms and Le Soleil. These two were running neck and neck when Surprise shot out in front of the stand and won a splendid race by a short head, short head between second and third, three quarters of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 48⅘ secs.

THE TALUQDIR CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 9-1, Walker 1
Major Sripal Singh and Rajenora Singh's BALLY APPLE, 7-6 (ed 7-7), Stoker ... 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 8-2, A. Harrison 3
Col. Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 7-0, Ringstead 4

Also ran:—Maiden Palm 9-2, Sarfaraz 9-4, Amphitryon 7-12, Submarine II 7-0, Dispute 7-0 (ed 7-1).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Bally Apple, 3 to 1 Maiden Palm and Miss Twistum, 6 to 1 Discarded, 7 to 1 Miss Twistum, 8 to 12 the others.

The race:—Submarine II cut out running, but was displaced by Amphitryon and then by Maiden Palm and Tipster. Bally Apple. Then went to the heads of the affairs, but in the turn home Discarded, going finely over, hault beader and won in canter by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 42 secs.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Lieut.-Col. Percy Smith's KHAZNA, 7-8, Karim 1
Sirdar Richpal Singh's HYRIN, 8-2 (ed 8-4), Owner 2
Mr. Thomas' PHAROAH, 7-0, Northmore 3
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's VANGUARD, 8-3, A. Harrison 4

Also ran:—Iron Chest 9-12, Glencoe 9-2, Garlind 9-2, National 9-0, Bolt Away 8-8, Top Notch 8-5, Rarabse Paradise 7-12 (ed 8-0), New Market 6-10, Brandy II 7-10, Fao 7-1, Gainda 7-0 (ed 7-5).

Betting:—Evens Iron Chest and Pharoah, 2 to 1 against Glencoe, 4 to 1 Top Notch, 6 to 20 the others.

The race:—Pharoah hold the lead nearly all the way round and looked an easy winner, when Khazna and Hyrin jumped to the front, the former winning by a neck, 2 lengths between second and third, three quarters of a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 54 2/5 secs.

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TABLEAUX OF INDIAN PICTURES
IN AID OF THE
Punjab Relief Fund.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT BART.

A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. 5. Tickets may be had of Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Joshi House, Cumballa Hill. Telephone No. 4407. As there has already been a great demand for them, applications for tickets should be made without delay.

Other tickets at Rs. 3 will be available at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 3, 1920.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The rays of the New Era do not seem to have penetrated into the Council Chamber at Delhi where members met in an atmosphere thick with distrust and the threat of coming recriminations. In the preliminary discussions, there was no mention at all of the Punjab and the Royal amnesty. Everybody steered clear of the measure intended to obliterate bitterness by his Majesty. His Excellency made a dismal, hollow speech with patronising pleasantries, the reference to Mr. Montagu having a touch of dolorous petulance. The credit ascribed by some people to Mr. Montagu was to his lordship apparently a matter of unsubstantiated hearsay. Lord Chelmsford said that "from the fact that he has piloted his Bill through Parliament, we may not unfairly infer that the tribute was well-founded." With that arduous piece of ratiocination, his lordship left Mr. Montagu, feeling perhaps that he had no mandate from the bureaucratic constituency to be unqualified in his terms of appreciation. If Lord Chelmsford had read the report of the Joint Committee and glanced through Hansard, he would have had material enough to judge on the matter, without the graceless and circumstantial demurrer he attached to his tribute.

If Lord Chelmsford was not effusive in the expression of his regard to Mr. Montagu, he was absolutely silent over the charge of the suppression of important news for over eight months, a scandal which Mr. Montagu strove vainly to explain in Parliament, on the platform, in post-prandial utterances and by newspaper interview. The most specific charges of concealment were made and virtually admitted in Parliament. The British press demanded prompt explanations and asked for his Excellency's replacement. The charge of the Government of India running into obscure and confused relations with the India Office, his lordship in his elevation ignored. The point had nothing to do with the terms of reference given to the Hunter Committee, and the abracadabra of "sub judice" could not cover it. In his defence of frontier affairs, Lord Chelmsford was as combative as the "Times," but the allegation of dark diplomacy with the India Office and the lack of confidence, his Excellency disposed of in a little story about Sir Sankaran Nair. If, instead of indulging in puerilities about Sir Sankaran Nair and veteran days of Parliamentary drafting, his lordship had given a straight explanation about the charges of concealment made in Britain and India, he would have spoken with greater grace and relevancy. Never was the Council so loaded with a sense of individual reserve and private dissent, and if the members, official and non-official, had chosen to come above the surface of strained amity and expressed their uppermost thoughts, there might have been an outburst of cursings and accusations. Everyone was obviously putting on the utmost suavity and reserve consistent with his private feelings regarding the things, said and unsaid, in connection with the resolution of thanks to His Majesty.

The Hon. Mr. Sinha tried to reduce his motion to the least controversial form and spoke with the reticence needed for the avoidance of blaze. Moderates were in high form. They came tumbling over one another with ceremonial speeches. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea led, and was followed by political celebrities, including Sir Ganghadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Haroon Jaffer, the Maharajah of Cossimbazar, Sir Umar Hyat Khan and Sirdar Sundar Singh. Of them, Mr. Banerjea takes the palm for flambuoyant expansion. He had come bursting with compliments for Lord Chelmsford. It has been the fate of Lord Chelmsford to be deafened with cries for his recall and at the same time to strain his ear to hear the still small voice of adulation from little coteries. Lord Ronaldshay praised him after a dinner; Mr. Simpson, with confused notions and dubious metaphors, piped a speech at the Conference of Chambers in Calcutta; now the doyen of Moderates has given to him his fatherly commendation as the originator of the great Declaration of Policy. With a classical, but unfortunately sepulchral, allusion to the emergence of Lord Sinha from the India Office, Mr. Banerjea took a remark of Lord Sinha to be the revelation of a secret, and sermonised on it as the text. The matter became public knowledge two years ago and the Joint Report contains it in explicit terms. To Mr. Banerjea, it was a soul-stiring disclosure and he praised Lord Chelmsford as the remote constructor of all the things that followed the Declaration of August. True to his latter-day instincts, the enthusiast told Lord Chelmsford: "We owe a great deal to his Excellency"—"really," as the wag said in the House of Commons, interrupting the bankrupt member who innocently remarked "We owe a great deal to the Jews." Lord Chelmsford did wisely in putting forward none of the usual spokesmen of Government in making acknowledgments and deputing Sir William Marris to reply without nasty insinuations of any kind. The latter's personal suavity and command of language are such that he can, at any moment, argue any side of a case with pellucid care. Nevertheless, the atmosphere was tense with possibilities of vehement controversy and we have to be pleased that it went off as well as might be expected. If officials had openly welcomed the meaning and obligations of the Royal message and the offer of amnesty, they would have succeeded in making the occasion singularly graceful. As it was, there was silence in the more representative ranks of non-officials and a multitude of relevant things left unsaid. The reason is, we are constrained to infer, that the effulgence of the New Era has not yet shone well enough on official minds. And it was no wonder that they were reticent and uneasy in their attitude, with the Punjab skeleton rumbling in the cupboard. The session naturally does not promise to be cheerful.

THE JAILS COMMISSION. IV.

We have, in previous articles, referred mainly to questions relating to the administration of Indian jails, and have pointed out several matters that are in urgent need of reform. To-day we wish to draw attention to the forms of punishment adopted in the prisons. We have taken as the governing principle of all prison reform, the need for educating and transforming the convict into a decent citizen, rather than embittering him so that he becomes a menace to society. This is the accepted principle in the West and we see no reason why it should not be applied to conditions in the East. At the present time the punishments in Indian jails seem to smack more of retribution than of reformation. Take the question of flogging. This is a punishment which is generally recognised as the extreme form of corporal punishment permissible. It ought to be abolished altogether. Only for the most heinous offences, and those generally against the prison officials, is flogging permitted in England, and then the Home Secretary gives his sanction. But the practice of flogging is inexcusable in these days, and we trust the Commission will definitely forbid it altogether.

The second form of punishment, that of solitary confinement, is another that deserves uncompromising condemnation, though it is recognised that there is still a strong body of opinion in some countries in favour of its continuance. The history of this form of punishment may usefully be recalled. The first idea of giving each prisoner a separate cell was based on the plea that "unremitted solitude, in addition to laborious employment, so far as it can be effected, will contribute as much to reform as to deter". Several attempts were made first in America, but we are told that the effect of the unbroken segregation upon the wretched being who entered it, doomed to perpetual solitude and silence save for the rare visits of his jailors, was to produce mental collapse. In England the same experiment was tried, and one authority, Mr. Crawfurd, stated that the solitary system was "not only an exemplary punishment but a powerful agent in the reformation of morals" But the results soon terrified the authorities, and they found it necessary to introduce some modifications. In the Pentonville prison tests were applied and the managers soon agreed that solitary confinement could not safely be inflicted for a longer period than eighteen months. This was later reduced to twelve, then to nine months as a maximum, and to-day it stands at six months. But in most cases, where it is practised, it seldom extends beyond a month. In the Belgium prisons they still persist in the old system, but it is difficult to estimate the amount of mental harm so caused. And there are no corresponding results to justify it. In France the system is in vogue, notably in the great modern establishment at Fresnes-les-Rungis outside Paris, where the authorities are "giving full effect to the principle of complete isolation in all cases where the offenders are of a less hardened type and likely to benefit by reformatory treatment". We quote these facts to show that the problem of solitary confinement is one that has received considerable attention, and in some countries is adopted as a reformatory rather than a retributive measure. But in England the results produced by the happy combination of outdoor work with punishment has worked far more satisfactory changes in the lives of the convicts. It is acknowledged that the system adopted in England of employing men on works in the open air is the greatest triumph achieved by any prison system, and so long as these results can be obtained by humane methods we do not see why solitary confinement should at all be resorted to. Now, in this country a great deal of the crime is committed by men who are ignorant of the law, and for the most part their imprisonment is due to lack of knowledge. We may safely say that a large proportion of the prisoners are not definitely evilly minded, and the authorities ought to look upon the period they are under surveillance as the one fraught with the greatest possibilities for their education and reformation. Given a chance, all agree, the Indian prisoner responds to reasonable treatment. In England the number of convicts steadily decreases, and this is a striking testimony to the many reforms that have been practised there.

Complaints are made about the shortage of food in some prisons, and charges of corruption are set forth against the minor officials. Such irregularities are bound to occur wherever men on small salaries are allowed a large amount of power over their fellow-beings. It is difficult to know how such pilfering as we hear of, can be prevented, until there is a closer supervision of the subordinate officers. We have contended in a previous article that the new view of prison reform necessitates the appointment of more and better paid men in our jails. There is no way of dealing with the suggested corruption unless a higher type of man is made responsible for all those departments that concern the physical welfare of the prisoner. Some may argue that the provision of better food and accommodation than the majority of convicts would get outside, is calculated to create a desire in their minds to return to it. We doubt it. The Indian, like every other reasonable being, loves a large measure of freedom, and even good food will not make him give up that. On the other hand, if the best use is made of the educational and reformative methods adopted in the prisons in the West, he will have received an inspiration which will enable him to prepare himself to be a good citizen. Education should not be confined to the young convicts, but as far as possible we would make it compulsory that all classes should have regular instruction, stress being laid on this rather than on manual labour. To this end libraries ought to be provided in the prisons, and every inducement given to interest the men in the affairs of the world. The Jail Commission, which will be at work some five or six months, will have an excellent opportunity of getting an intimate knowledge of the conditions that prevail, and it will be the duty of the Indian witnesses and members of the Committee to make the best of the opportunity, by giving the subject close attention, and making proposals of reform based on careful investigation and knowledge.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Montagu.

The break-down of Mr. Montagu's health, it is hoped, will be temporary and we trust he will soon be completely restored. The doctors have ordered a prolonged rest for recuperation. In 1913, when Lord Crewe broke down as the result of overwork in the India Office, Lord Morley, who was Lord President of the Council, took over charge as Secretary of State for India. If Mr. Montagu is compelled to be absent for a considerable time, the question of a temporary successor will immediately present itself. Unhappily Lord Sinha is now in India; if he were in England, it would have been singularly appropriate to place him in charge of the India Office with cabinet rank. No one is acquainted so intimately with Mr. Montagu's policy and programme as Lord Sinha. Now Mr. Herbert Fisher is in temporary charge of the India Office, but a live Minister of Education, having the zeal and undertakings of Mr. Fisher, might find it hard to combine two heavy responsibilities. We hope Mr. Montagu will be well by the time the Hunter Committee reports, as it will take exceptional knowledge and energy to meet the responsibilities incidental to the findings of the report. If his doctors advise Mr. Montagu to have his rest indefinitely prolonged, the prompt recall of Lord Sinha will be fairer and more appropriate than the continuance of Lord Fisher or the finding of a stop-gap, like, say, Lord Islington.

Worthy of Imitation.

The Government of Sir Reginald Craddock have, we gladly acknowledge, fulfilled one of the pledges of the Royal Proclamation in a spirit worthy of imitation. Securities of newspapers and presses in Burma under the Press Act, are, in all cases in which the security prescribed has not been enhanced or forfeited in the past, being cancelled. The terms of Royal clemency included the cancellation of restrictions based on "special legislation." The Press Act of 1910 comes under the category, as a reference to the Council debates would amply prove; for there is the admission of official spokesmen that the Act is a piece of special legislation. The grudging spirit in which the promise of Royal Clemency is being applied in this respect, coroborates the statement of Reuter that officials were opposed to the fulfilment of his Majesty's wishes and looked upon the Proclamation in anguish. No contradiction of that statement has yet come. It is also announced in Burma, that in cases where the securities have been enhanced or forfeited, the existing security wil be limited to a period of 12 months only from the date of the order or enhancement or of forfeiture provided that the newspapers or presses remain for that period under the same ownership and that no occasion for action against such newspapers or presses under the Press Act arises within the same period This is a provision of preposterous caution which makes the penalisation of some papers rest on official caprice. We wish the Burma Government had generosity enough to wipe away the entire record of repressive action with regard to the press. Still, what has been done deserves the commendation of the country. We would ask other provincial governments to imitate and excel the decision of Sir Reginald, and give Indian journals the opportunity of a clear beginning in the New Era.

Corrupt Practices.

The Government are likely to introduce before long a Corrupt Practices Bill to regulate elections and keep them at a reasonable level of purity. A [illegible]ount of stringency is required no doubt, but certain reasonable standards should be kept in view, as the Government are not likely to err on the side of leniency. In dealing with a large and scattered electorate, a candidate will have the assistance of local committees and agents to acquaint the voters with the programme selected. Indians are not strangers to the principles of election, but it may be that voters, both in rural and urban constituencies, will not be familiar with all the obligations imposed by law, and technical charges of offering and receiving improper inducements are likely to arise in the first stages. The penalty on proof may consist of the disqualification of the successful candidate and punishment for actual offenders. It is possible that with a view to framing deterrents, officials will propose a variety of punishments which will scare away voters from the poll as well as from all contact with candidates. That will be unfortunate, and, therefore, the matter should be left to the judgment of Indians who are acquainted with the psychology of people. Besides the degree of deterrents, there is the question of the detection of offences by an impartial tribunal to be called in the event of petitions. We should strongly recommend the creation of a body analogous to a panel of jury, with considerable powers of challenge by the parties involved. To make it an instrument of local officialdom will be a mistake and it will add to the scare of voters.

Official Interference.

What is no less important, is the introduction of a Bill to deal with official interference in elections. The provisions might be embodied in a single measure; but officials do not agree to include severe deterrents in this respect and a private bill will be necessary. Already there is the fear that rural voters may be influenced by indications of official approval and disapproval touching rival candidates. The fields are scattered and unfamiliar, and overzealous officials could easily get in advance of private candidates who may have the misfortune to be distrusted by officials. We anticipate genuine danger in this respect and it is best to have safeguards.

Bombay Milk Supply.

The motion of Dr. Nariman in the Corporation on the subject of milk-supply last week was quite timely and appropriate, if not exhaustive enough in its terms of reference. Bombay milk was taken up for chemical analysis in 1905. In 1913, a special bacteriological examination of milk was undertaken and continued till 1916. The problem in Bombay is that of adulteration and high prices, and it cannot be solved till the scope of municipal inspection is ascertained. Dairies are run by private enterprise and we recognise the difficulties of owners and dairymen in maintaining their cattle in conditions of health. The whole question of milk-supply was discussed by Dr. Joshi in 1916, in the form of a book which the author wrote after elaborate analysis. Dr. Turner in his preface to the book refers to the utter inadequacy of dairy-establishments in Indian cities. These establishments, Dr. Turner says, cater for the well-to-do classes who alone can afford to pay the high prices, charged at these places; the problem which therefore usually confronts the health-officer in India is how to obtain a reasonably pure and wholesome milk-supply at a moderate price from indigenous agencies. The mention of Dr. Nariman covers the question of municipal inspection, but we wish a full enquiry with particular reference to the adequacy of milch-cattle to meet the needs of the population, had been proposed by him.

Karnatak College.

Bombay does not believe in Second Grade Colleges. If at all they are allowed, they are permitted on the distinct understanding that they would be converted to the First Grade at the earliest opportunity. It is happy news that the Karnatak College will be raised to the First Grade in all probability from June next, and that active steps are being taken towards that end. Karnatak has waited too long and too patiently for the establishment of a First Grade College in its midst. It should have had the College forty years ago and when one thinks of all these wasted years, one really finds it difficult to condone the persistent neglect of the interests of Karnatak. However, good days seems to be in store for it. There is phenomenal educational activity in the Karnatak which deserves every encouragement from Government who should also see that professional and technical education is supported in everyway. The proposed Forest College and the Medical School are a long way in coming and it is hoped they will be started early. Karnatak is at present absolutely without any provision for medical education. We trust these defects will be remedied very soon.

TURKISH PEACE SETTLEMENT

"FURTHER POSTPONEMENT UNAVOIDABLE."

CONSIDER FEELINGS OF MOSLEMS!

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 2.

The "Dely Telegraph" expresses the opinion that in view of the uncertainty of the political situation in France further postponement of a definite handling of the Turkish peace settlement seems to be unavoidable. The paper emphasises that the feelings of the Moslems with regard to Turkey must be very fully considered. It would be most imprudent to give any ground for suspicion that the rights of Turkey as a nation are less important in the eyes of the Allies than those of any Christiannation. The Address of Moslems and Hindus to the Viceroy is open to the interpretation that nothing less will satisfy Indian Mohammedans than the maintenance of the Turkish sovereignty unimpaired as it stood before Turkey entered the war.

The "Telegraph" is convinced that the mass of Moslems in India is no more disposed to press such a claim than the Allies are likely to listen to it or to take any decision founded on a belief in the "essential humanity of the Turk."

The Supreme Council will deal with the wardenship of holy places in the light of the best evidence and advice available which will be as far as the doctrine goes those of Mahomedans. Effective international control of the Straits has been decided upon, but Constantinople cannot be made other than Turkish without violating as against the Moslem people the principles of settlement which guided our statesmen in doctrine goes those of Mohammedans.

RUMANIA AND ALLIES.

TO REMAIN IN CLOSEST CONTACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Rumanian Premier, interviewed by Reuter's representative in London, referred to Rumania's desire to remain in the closest contact with the Allies.

He said, as regards the Bolshevik danger, to his knowledge the Bolsheviks were preparing a campaign for the Spring with a well orgainsed army trained by the German officers. Rumania would be very watchful and would take all measures for defence.

He had communicated with the Supreme Council, as regards the establishment, by the Allies of a sanitary cordon from the Baltic to the Black Sea to prevent the spread of disease.

TREATY OF LONDON.

NOT ACCEPTED BY YUGO SLAVS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

Allies' ultimatum, of January the 21st, says Allies' ultimatum of January the 21st says "Yugo-Slavia cannot understand, how the Treaty of London, to which Yugo-Slavia was not a party and which was never communicated to it, could be applied to Yugo-Slavia in the event of it failing, to accept immediately, the Allied proposals. The Yugo-Slav Government cannot accept the proposals entirely and asks permission to submit the modifications necessary to assure peace in the Adriatic. The Government points out, that the proposals do not guarantee the Italian evacuation of Fiume or Zara, when they are created independent States and concludes by expressing the willingness to settle the difficulties in a conciliatory spirit..

COLONIAL VETERINARY DEPARTMENTS.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER ADEQUACY OF STAFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 2.

The Colonial Secretary has appointed a committee to consider whether the staffs of the veterinary departments of the various colonies and protectorates are adequate and if necessary to recommend increases of staff and improved salaries, also to make recommendations regarding the improvement of arrangements for recruiting such veterinary staffs. The Chairman of the Committee is Sir Herbert Read and the members are Sir J. Macfadyean, Sir Stewart Stockman, President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, Professors J. Share Jones and O. C. Bradley and Major R. D. Furse.

PAISLEY BYELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., Feb. 2.

Mr. Paul, whom Paisley socialists invited to stand for election, has declined the invitation.

ERZBERGER'S CRITICAL CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 2.

Berlin.—Erzberger's condition is very critical. He is suffering violent pain and als has cardiac trouble.

MILNER MISSION.

ZAGLOUL PASHA'S REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 2.

Cairo.—Zagloul Pasha replying to representations from the Ministers refuses to negotiat with the Milner Mission except on the basi of complete independence.

BOMB THROWN AT SIRRY PASHA.

MINISTER UNHURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 2.

A man posing as photographer threw bomb at a motor car containing Sirry Pasha Minister of Public Works. The Minister was unhurt but the car was shattered. The assailant was not arrested.

A FAMOUS WAR VESSEL.

PURCHASED BY SPANIARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 2.

The famous war vessel River Clyde, whic was beached at Gallipoli to facilitate the landing of troops and which is now lying at Malt badly damaged, has been auctioned at th Baltic Exchange and purchased by the Spaniards for eleven thousand five hundred sterling.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE IN MIDDLE ASIA.

MEASURES CONTEMPLATED BY HOME AND INDIAN GOVTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The "Englishman" has the following in to-day's issue:—

"It is being generally reported that as the result of exchange of views between the Home and Indian Governments, important decision has been arrived at with regard to the measures to be taken in view of the Bolsheveik menace in Middle Asia. The decision according to the stroy now current throughout the frontier, is that the line of defence which was taken up during the war is again to be adopted, that is to say, it is the intention of the Government to hold the Black Sea with a strong fleet and to send such reinforcements from India to Persia and elsewhere as will enable us both to reinforce the Tartar and Georgian republics, if necessary, and to present our flanks being turned from the direction of Tashkent or Merv. It is added that a suggestion has been made that some special corps of Australians and Colonials generally should be organised in which Britishers who have fought in the war should have the option of enlisting.

The paper says: Everybody is discussing these suggestions. Of course it is intended to send more Indian troops to Middle Asia. We will soon know all about it. In the meanwhile, news from Wazistan is that there is every possibility of further fighting. It is not merely a question of surrender by the Mashuds of the rifles they have taken from us, but of the new roads we are making. The local Afridis, however, say that the Mashuds would withdraw their objections to the roads if they were paid for guarding them.

ECONOMIC EUROPE.

TOTAL BREAKDOWN OF EXCHANGES?

GRAVE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 2.

"The Daily Express" understands that the Chancellor of Exchequer has agreed to meet bankers and politicians including Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil who recently sent Mr. Lloyd George a memorial urging the necessity of convening an International Conference to examine the grave economic position in Europe which is causing the gravest concern in international financial circles. The situation is daily growing more serious and many financiers fear the possibility of a total breakdown of exchanges which would have the effect of bringing international trade to a standstill.

The New York exchange cropped to a fresh low record yesterday at 3/53¼ dollars to the pound sterling, while the range is worth only five pence. There was also further heavy depreciation in the currencies of France, Belgium and Italy. On the other hand the German mark jumped from 365 to 280 probably owing to heavy speculation. It is suggested that European nations must take joint action to solve the problem.

JUTE TRADE BOARD.

MINIMUM WAGES TO BE FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 2.

The Jute Trade Board proposes to fix the minimum rate of wages of male workers over twenty-one years of age at fifty shillings a week of fortyeight hours and of females over eighteen years of age at thirty-two shillings.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 2.

A meeting of the Bureau of Internationa Federation of Trade Unions of which Mr. Appleton is President has been held in Amsterdam and accepted applications for affliation from South Africa and India.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

WHY HE WAS NOT RE-EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 2.

Interviewed by "the Evening Standard" General Townshend declared that "Truth's" statement of the reason why he was not re-employed was astounding. His answer was that the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia ordered him not to cut his way out which, moreover, it was impossible to do.

CABLE ITEMS.

ROME, TB.—The Italian railway strike is at an end.

A Bolshevist communiqué claims that on the Caucasus front the cavalry has forced the river Manyteh and completely defeated the enemy south of Yefremoff taking over fivethousand prisoners.

MELBOURNE.—The Federal Government has decided to set apart the Anzac Day as a national holiday to celebrate Australia's part in the great war.

"The Evening Standard" states that the Vickers-Vimy aeroplane which is proceeding from London to Cape via Cairo is carrying as passengers Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary to the London Zoological Society, who proposes to study tropical fauna etcetera.

The object of the Macdonald-Buxton mission was to study economic and political situation in Russia with a view to presenting a report to the International Labour Congress.

Seventeenth, nineteenth and twentieth Field Artillery Brigades with a contingent of Air Force have embarked at Plymouth for India.

MRS. BESANT IN LUCKNOW.

NEED FOR EDUCATING ELECTORATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

Mrs. Besant addressed a crowded meeting the Rifahiam Hall, yesterday evening, wit Mr. Syed Nabiullah, Barrister, in the chair Mrs. Besant exhorted the audience to co-operate with Government in order to make th new reforms a success. She specially appealed to the intelligentsia to go about the country and educate the newly formed electorates on their responsibility and suggested the formation of a working committee consisting of men of every shade of opinion in the political field to chalk out the lines on which to formulate our policy in regard to our future programme of work. She suggested that the new programme should chiefly set before itself questions relating to local self-Government, education, agriculture, separation of judicial and executive functions and the question of labour conditions. It was proposed that the local leaders should meet Mrs. Besant this evening for discussing these questions.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

IMMEDIATE PEACE URGED.

A LABOUR MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7 a.m., Feb. 2.

The papers publish a manifesto signed by prominent Trade Unionists and Labourites including Messrs. Bowerman and Clynes urging immediate complete peace with Soviet Russia and declaring that the signatories will do their best to oppose Britain's entrance into any war against the Bolshevists. They do not believe that the Labour Party, if it comes into power, will regard itself bound by military commitments made secretly.

SURRENDER OF KOLTCHAK.

REPORTED AUTHORISATION BY FRENCH GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 2.

A Harbin mesage of yesterday's date to "The Times" says it is established that the French General Janin sent out from France in 1918 and placed by Kolchak in the command of all troops, west of Irkutsk, authorised the surrender of Kolchak by the Czecho-Slovaks to the social Revolutionaries. The news has caused a sensation and Janin has been challenged to a duel by a general and Semenoff's officers have formed a league to have his blood. The Czechs claim that the choice lay between the surrender of one man and the complete annihilation of the Czech forces.

Local Bolshevists have occupied Nikolsk where there are five hundred Japanese and a thousand Chinese. Blagoyestchenik is also in hands of the Revolutionaries.

PARIS.—The French Government has sent instructions by telegraph to the Allied High Commissioner in Siberia to endeavour to obtain Koltchak's release.

WAR CRIMINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 2.

"The Daily Mail" states that the German Government has informed the British charge d'affaires in Berlin that it cannot arrest and hand over the war criminals within a month as demanded in the peace treaty.

IMPERIAL POLICE SERVICE.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Government of India have approved of the appointment of the following Indians to the Indian Imperial Police Service:—

The United Provinces:—

1919:—(1) Munchi Islam Ahmed Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade; (2) Thakur Karan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade; (3) Pandit Vinayanand Pathak, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.

1920:—(1) Sayid Kazim Raza, son of Sayid Muhammed Raza, Sessions and Sub-Judge, Bahraich.

Punjab:—1919:—Khan Sahib Hamidullah Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade.

Burma:—1919:—(1) Mr. Maung, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade; (2) Mr. Maung Po Than, T.D.M., Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade.

Bihar and Orissa:—1919:—(1) Babu Alakh Kumar Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.

Assam:—1919:—(1) Rai Sahib Ananda Chandra Agarwala, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade.

These appointments fill nine of the 25 appointments of Indians to be made during 1919 and 1920. A further announcement will be made shortly in regard to the remaining 16 appointments.

AMRITSAR RATE PAYERS.

PROTEST AGAINST INDEMNITY AND PUNITIVE POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 30.

A largely-attended public meeting of the ratepayers of Amritsar was held this afternoon when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That this public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar strongly protests against the levying of an indemnity which is; in its opinion, illegal, unjustifiable and oppressive, and demands its immediate cancellation.

(2) That the indemnity recently imposed in the shape of tax on the sale and mortgage of property within the municipal limits by the Municipal Committee and the enhanced terminal tax should be removed, and the whole question of terminal should once again be gone into with a view to proportioning it to the tax-paying ability of the ratepayers.

(3) This meeting of the ratepayers of Amritsar strongly objects to the continuance of the punitive police in Amritsar and requests its immediate removal which is a burden and a slur on the inhabitants of the city.

THE END?

STRIKE SITUATION.

70 MILLS RESUME WORK.

R. I. M. MEN STILL OUT.

Monday saw the end of the mill strike. The men have returned to work. Nearly seventy mills were working yesterday with almost the full complement of men. A few mills have yet to resume, but it is expected that in a day or two the whole mill industry in the city would be in full working order. If some men have stayed out, it is seemingly because they have had no information that the majority of the factories in Bombay were working. From Sunday's ominus attitude of the men, in meeting again and again near the Crescent Mill in exceedingly large numbers, nobody could have thought that the strike would end yesterday, but the workers began collecting at the gates at the usual time and went to their work, without much ado. The mills have not yet got the full number of men, but it is only a question of time when all the mills with the full complement of men would be working.

Near Century Mills.

The meeting, so much advertised, near the Century Mills was not held. Some four hundred men collected there for the purpose of holding a meeting, but they were quietly dispersed by the police, and nothing came out of it.

In the afternoon some 700 to 800 men again collected near the Century Mills and began throwing stones, but here again they were dispersed by the police.

To-day's Prospects.

The seventy mills that are working have almost got the full number of men. Some mills closed early as the men had not brought their food with them; some mills had their machinery cleaned by the men and then asked the operatives to bring the stay-aways and attend to their work as usual to-day. It might confidently be stated that all the mills, even including those which were not working yesterday, would commence work to-day with almost their full number of men. This is all that can be said from the attitude of the men yesterday. Only some 14 mills have now remained out, out of the total 84. This is as good as can be expected on the very first day of commencement of work.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Yesterday morning, some of the mill operatives in some mills resumed work. Still more than 50 per cent. of the workers were out. The mill authorities with their men, who came in, were busy in cleaning the machinery as it was idle for a month.

Among the men who were out, most of them were inclined to go in. Motor lorries loaded with soldiers and police sepoys were moving about the mill area, to avoid disturbance. The Crown, the New David, the Old David, the Birla, Lord Reay and Coronation Mills were not working. The whole area was quiet without any disturbance.

The strikers of the Madura Mills, Madras, have resumed work.

AT R. I. M. DOCKYARDS.

At the R. I. M. Dockyards the men continue to be on strike. The following notice was put up at the gates of the Dock yard by the Director:

"Notice is hereby given that an allowance of four annas per diem to be styled, "*Batta* Allowance" will be granted to all workmen who return to work on Monday, 2nd February at 8-30 a.m."

Further the Director Royal Indian Marine will, as far as supplies art procurable establish a store in the yard for the sale of Mandla Rice of 1st quality at cost price, which is estimated at 10 annas per Municipal Pylee.

Second quality Mill Sughandhi rice will also be sold at cost price, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made."

The men read the above notice but did not resume work, as they said their demand for an eight annas increase was not granted by the Director.

Subsequently the R. I. M. men held a meeting on the Esplanade Maidan when the pros and cons of the situation were discussed among themselves without coming to any definite decision in the matter. Some suggested 6 annas as a compromise, but the majority were against anything less than eight annas. The men in the end decided to meet there again to-day, and make some arrangements for getting their certificates and arrears of pay.

The Burmah Oil Company's men have resumed work, but not those of A. Hyland Ltd.

Port Trust Men Still out.

The Port Trust workshop men at Malet Bunder and the men of Messrs. H. P. Dixon Company, at Mazagaon are still out on strike.

Good out of Evil.

It is said that every cloud has its silver lining and the strike in Bombay has made the city almost "dry" for nearly a month, without any apparent loss to the public, either in wealth or health. The city has gone on as if nothing has happened and it has remained quiet in spite of the strikes of such huge dimensions, in almost all the industries. Those who were "thirsty" used to go to places outside the island, but not every poor man can afford such a luxury, in addition to the expense of a joy ride in the railway train. The only loss is that of the publican both the toddy shops, and country liquor shops all over the city, were completely closed. If there has been no deterioration in the health of the people and if there has been less crime in spite of labour troubles on an unprecedented scale, the question arises whether the time has not come for some such important reform in the curtailment of the sale of liquors of all sorts—whether it is not, desirable in the interests of the people, if not of the Exchequer.

What "Dry" Bombay Means.

But after all money is not of greater importance than the health and morale and efficiency of the people at large. If the liquor shops had been open as usual, during the last month, there cannot be the least doubt that it would have added a great deal to the already heavy work of the police to the danger of the situation, and to the inflammable temper of the strikers. The most important of all these is the fact that the liquor-shops would have meant another heavy burden on the already depleted finance of the men. That would have meant added anxieties to the men and to the police; added danger to the public and the aggravation of the already acute economic condition of the strikers. As it is on ordinary days when the mills are in full swing and the men get their wages, a great deal of it goes to fill the pockets of the liquor dealers and the Abkari Department. It is a loss to the public in many ways, and the time has come when the whole question ought to be considered in the light of things revealed in the last month. If Bombay can be "dry" for one month, certainly it can be "dry" for a much longer period, if not for ever.

MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON LORD WILLINGDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The Madras Tramway strike continues, but the service of cars has much improved, and a larger number of cars are running. The Company are engaging a large number of fresh hands. A deputation of 12 representatives of the Tramway employees now on strike, waited on his Excellency the Governor and represented to him their grievances, and were given a full and patient hearing.

CALCUTTA TAXI-DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The drivers of taxicabs in a body struck work yesterday. Their main grievances are three. The first is that after dropping a fare and when returning to a taxi stand the drivers are frequently charged by the police with loitering for fares and are subjected to loss and inconvenience in having to attend the Court to answer the charge; secondly, that when a taxi is engaged and kept waiting the *parawallah* on duty comes up and demands bakheesh and unless it is forthcoming the driver is reported for loitering for a fare, is called off to the nearest police station and a charge entered. The last grievance is that drivers' attendants have now to take out a license and get a number which means extra and unnecessary expense as they are merely cleaners and starters.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of some three hundred drivers was held in which it was resolved that unless their grievances are redressed by the Commissioner of Police they will not take their taxis out.

MEETING OF MADRAS TELEGRAPHISTS.

50 o/o IMMEDIATE INCREASE ASKED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

A large and representative meeting of the Madras Telegraph Staff was held yesterday under the auspices of the Indian Telegraph Association, Madras centre. The President explained the present situation and pointed out that the Association was mainly instrumental in bringing about the appointment of the Committee to inquire into their grievances thereby averting the impasse and urged on every non-member to join the Association. As a result of his appeal about 50 new members were enrolled on the spot. The meeting also decided to request the authorities to

(Continued on page 8.)

"BRITISH HONOUR AT STAKE."

"SUFFER DIFFICULTIES TO SAVE RELIGION."

FAREWELL TO KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee of India (Bombay Branch). a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held at the Mastan Tank, Bombay, on Saturday, to bid farewell to the first batch of the All-India Khilafat Deputation, consisting of Mr. Mahomed Ali, Moulana Syed Suleman Nadir and Mr. Syud Hossain, proceeding to England. Mr. Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chhotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee of the Branch presided at the meeting, which was attended by about ten thousand people. Among those present on the occasion, besides the President, were:—Moulana Abdul Bari Saheb, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Moulana Syed Suleman Nudir, Abdul Munim Bakza, Khatib of Jumma Masjid, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Syud Hossain, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ali Abdulkadir, Mr. A. K. H. E. Fazla Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri, Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai, and others.

Moulana Abdul Bari Saheb, Mr. Mia Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed Chhotani, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Ali were on arrival received with shouts of "Allaho Akbar."

After prayers had been said, Mr. Mia Mohamed Jan Mohamed Chhotani was elected to the chair. Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri then read the notice convening the meeting.

The president, introducing the members of the deputation to the assembly, recounted their services to the country, and said they were going in the service of Islam and as members of the deputation on behalf not only of the Mussalmans but the whole of India to put their views before the public there. Moulana Abdul Bari had very clearly put before them the question of Khilafat without being afraid of any one when many Ulemas were hesitating in expressing their righteous views. They could not adequately recognise the services of the Ali Brothers, who had undergone hardships for the sake of their community, country and unity. Similarly they could not sufficiently recognise the services rendered by Moulana Syed Suleman Nudir and Mr. Syud Hossain. In order to gain their object a large sum of money was needed which, he thought, it was their duty, to supply to them. He (the speaker) appealed to them to extend a helping hand and remember that that was the time for them to defend the prestige, the grandeur and safety of Islam, and this they could do by largely subscribing to the Khilafat Fund. He wished success to the deputation in its efforts and hope to see its members back amidst them very soon.

Mr. Mirza Alimohomed Khan then explained the objects of the Khilafat Conference. He said the 3rd Conference would be held in Bombay on the 15th instant and they were there to bid good-bye to the first batch of the deputation. Mr. Shaukat Ali had told them that if the question of Khilafat were not decided in there favour, they should go away from India, but he would tell them that they would not go away but suffer difficulties and agitate and gain their objects. They should share in the joys, and sorrows of the world and try again and again to get a satisfactory solution of the question of Khilafat. He appealed to them to help the deputation by liberally contributing to the fund.

Mr. Hayat, the Secretary of the Deputation, then read poem, appealing to the audience to help the cause they had taken up.

THE BOLSHEVIST AGENTS.

Moulana Abdul Bari then addressed the meeting. He explained to them the virtues of religion and the mandates of Islam in regard to Khilafat. Referring to the question of cow-killing he said he thought the only way whereby to unite the Mohamedans and the Hindus was to see that so far as the dictates of Islam allowed such a thing should be avoided. He did not ask them to stop sacrifices and he explained how sacrifices could be offered. The Mahomedans were loyal subjects and he and Mr. Mohomed Ali were the first to send a telegram to the Turks to pause and think twice before joining the war and he had wept when he heard in the beginning of the war that the British had been defeated by the Germans in some places, for with the safety of Britain their safety rested.

Mr. Shaukat Ali explained the objects of the deputation at length and said he was not sorry for the departure of his brother since he was going to serve the cause of Islam in England. He appealed to them to help the deputation with funds.

FOR THE SAFETY OF THE RELIGION.

Mr. Mohomed Ali said he thought it was necessary for them to rise to the occasion and help the cause of Islam for he apprehended that Islam was in danger. It appened to him that the Mahomedans should turn their attention to the safety of their ...ion. Islam was a blessing for the whole ...d he would remain a staunch ... He referred to the past ...medans and said that ... that no portion ... given t...

success and he made them "good-bye."

Moulana Suleman Nudir delivered a speech in the form of a sermon, exhorting them to help them as ordained by the limits of Islam.

MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Hayat, Secretary to the Deputation, read a telegram from Mr. Gandhi addressed to Mr. Shaukat Ali from Lahore in which it was stated: "Deputation has sacred mission. It has to appeal not merely to Imperial Governments and British opinion but has to win world opinion. Its strength lies in its ability to appeal to reason and justice. It must therefore be moderate in presentation and firm in demand. Odds from a worldly stand point seem heavily against us but in Prophet's words minority of two when it has God on its side can face overwhelming numbers with confidence and hope. In my opinion Hindu India solidly on your side for your cause is not merely scripturally true but it is morally just and presently England will be on our side when through deputation Englishmen learn that *British honour is at stake* in this question for we are asking nothing more than what British Ministers have pledged themselves to give. May God guide deputation."

Some donations were announced to the Khilafat Fund Rs. 200 being subscribed by the Bombay Moslem students.

After a vote of thanks to the president, and prayers for the safety of the Sultan, the meeting was dissolved at 2-40 a.m.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

After the next meeting of the Legislative Council on 4th February there will probably be, if there is sufficient business, further meetings on the 11th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 24th and 25th February. The sessions on the 11th and 25th February will be devoted to legislative business, while the other five sittings will be devoted to the discussion of resolutions. The several days between the 4th and 18th February will be devoted to the Select Committee's sittings on the various Bills. The financial statement will be presented on the 1st March and there will probably be further meetings on the 3rd March and 8th, 9th and 10th to be devoted to stages one, two and three of discussion on the Financial Statement. The meetings on the 11th and 17th March will be devoted to legislative business and the presentation of the Budget will take place on the 22nd March. The 2nd, 4th and 5th March and probably other dates will be allotted for the Select Committee's sittings.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apart from the question of Mr. Montagu's liability in respect of Mr. Horniman's deportation owing to his having made unfair allegations which have not been retracted in spite of Mr. Jinnah's contradiction and the revelations about Punjab horrors, we have reason to congratulate ourselves on knowing that the coming of Mr. Horniman to India lies solely in the hands of our sympathetic Governor Sir George Lloyd. We feel sure that should proper representations be made to His Excellency he will remove the ban on Mr. Horniman in view of the New Era whereof so much is made, of the substantial amnesty His Excellency has granted to the Ahmedabad convicts and of the general revocation of orders under the so many war measures. It now behoves the several representative and political bodies and associations from the All-India Congress Committee to the District Committees, from the Presidency Association to the smallest political club, and even bodies like the Humanitarian Conference to urge respectfully but emphatically His Excellency to permit Mr. Horniman to come out to India. Indians are anxiously waiting for him. The gap created by his forced departure has never been filled up in the public life of Bombay and it can be said without the slightest exaggeration that the vast multitude in Bombay are yearning to have their devoted friend and leader in their midst. The staunchest advocate of Indian rights and liberties, the strongest guardian of the privileges of the press, and the most unflinching champion of all aggrieved, Mr. Horniman was unique in loving and in being loved by the people, at least of this Bombay City. No time can be lost by our leaders, by our public bodies, and representations must immediately be made to the Governor of Bombay to allow Mr. Horniman to come back. A public meeting was called to protest against his deportation; a public meeting should be called to demand his return.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

February 1.

F. C. S.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

DELHI, Feb. 2.

A communique says:—"In the competitive examination held in December 1919 for admission to the general list of the Indian Finance Department the following candidates who obtained the first seven places in order of merit have been selected for appointment as probationers in the department. 1. Mr. Birendra Chundra Dutta. 2. Mr. P. N. Rajagopalan. 3. Mr. M. Ghulam Muhammed. 4. Mr. Yakub Shah. 5. Mr. C. Bhaskaraiya. 6. Mr. K. R Rama Iyer and 7. Mr. Nalinikanta Sen Gupta.

No candidate has been selected for an appointment in the Imperial Customs Service as the results of the examination show one suitable.

Mistry, the famous Parsi cricketer coming to Bombay from Patiala, ...eding to England. He will be ... palace of H. H. the Maharaja ... the Malabar Hi l.

RANIGANJ AND JHARIA COAL.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER WASTAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

It is announced that the Government of India have, for some time, had under consideration the question of devising means for reducing the large avoidable waste of coal known to occur at the Raniganj and Jharia coal-fields and due mainly to deficient methods of extraction resulting in the total loss of a large amount of coal to inefficiency in the generation and use of power and to extravagant method of coke making. After consultation with the Governments of Bengal and Behar and Orissa, the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation, the Government of India decided as a preliminary measure to engage the services of a recognised authority on modern methods of extraction with instructions to visit the coal-fields and advise on the best means of securing greater economy in the production and consumption of coal and to submit a report which might be placed before a Committee to be appointed in this country for consideration. For this purpose the Government of India secured the services of Mr. R. I. Treharne Rees, a partner in the well known firm of Messrs. Forester, Brown and Rees, of London and Cardiff.

Mr. Rees visited the Raniganj and the Jharia fields and prepared a report which reached the Government of India in August last. The principal recommendations of Mr. Rees relate to the appointment of an inspecting and controlling authority for the supervision of the terms of the leases, more efficient methods of coal extraction, including rotation of working and hydraulic storage, the improvement of the conditions of the colliery labour, the more economic use of power and more general employment of electricity, the improvement of the method of coke-making, the introduction of coal mixing, the handling and despatch of coal, more extended employment of screening and the possibilities of the manufacture of briquettes.

The Government of India have now appointed the following Committee to consider Mr. Rees' report:—The Hon. Mr. Foley, I.C.S., Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division (Chairman); Raja Ban Behari Kapoor Bahadur, Zamindar of Brudwan, Mr. G. F. Adams, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Mr. R. G. M. Bathgate of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer to the Railway Board, Mr. H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Pattinson, nominated by the Indian Mining Association, and Mr. N. C. Sircar, nominated by the Indian Mining Federation. Mr. L. B. Burrows, Deputy Controller, Bengal, will act as Secretary.

The terms of reference are to consider the recommendations relating to the Raniganj and Jharia coal-fields made in Mr. Rees' report, to report the action which it is possible and expedient to take in connection therewith and, if legislation is involved, to consider the lines on which such legislation should be framed.

POSTAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to request you to give place in your esteemed journal to the following few facts which clearly show the justice with which the Department of Posts and Telegrams is being managed at present.

The time scale of pay of the signallers of the Telegraph Department has very recently been revised by the Government with effect from January, 1919, by which the men of the local scale starting from Rs. 50 can get Rs. 130 in 19 years and those of the General scale from Rs 75 to Rs. 200 in the same period. Justly or unjustly, the staff is not satisfied with what they have got and have represented for a further increase. Their request has not been in vain as is seen from the announcement made by the Government of India.

The same Director-General controls the Post office, but has scarcely done anything for the Postal staff up to this time. The postal clerk, who cannot get even at the end of 17 years' service what a telegraphist draws at the start has not yet been given any increase. Telegrams and representations praying that the Postal clerk, who has to work on a starvation pay, though more efficient, hardworking and bearing monetary responsibilities, should be placed on an equal footing with the Telegraphists, have been sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Director-General, but to no use.

For the last six months and more, promises are being given by the Director-General saying that a "big revision" is in store for the postal official, but neither any outline of the revision was ever given nor has the promise been yet fulfilled, and the Postal officials are left to shift for themselves as best as they can.

Will any of your readers, or the gentlemen who often promptly complain through your columns, for the irregularity of the postal service, take it upon themselves to see that justice is done to this most hardworking class of public servants in this country?—Yours etc.,

ONE OF THEM.

UNION OF PRESS EMPLOYEES,

FORMED IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of press workmen employed in various presses in Bombay was held on Saturday, Mr. Maoji Govindji presiding.

Mr. Hussenally Abdullali exhorted the workmen to unite and start a union. He promised financial help to the Union. Mr. Amritlal Sharma thanked Mr. Hussenally for promising financial help if an association was started. The president then explained to them the advantages of forming a union. Firstly it would provide a meeting place for the employees of presses in Bombay and promote brotherly feeling among them. Secondly, it would work as a medium for providing recruits to the trade. Further it would provide for cheap residential quarters for members.

A working Committee was then formed with Pandit Amritlal Sharma as president and Messrs. G. H. Savant and H. K. Mehta as joint secretaries.

The meeting after passing a vote of thanks to the president terminated.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

GRANT OF RS. 5,000 FOR CHILDREN WELFARE.

PROPOSED FREE EYE HOSPITAL FOR POOR.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, when Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presided. The Corporation debated on the budget for 1920-1921 and sanctioned Rs. 5,000 towards the proposed Maternity and Children Welfare Work Exhibition. The meeting adjourned till Thursday next, after discussing at great length the Commissioner's proposal for a free eye-hospital for the poor.

BUDGET.

The debate on the Budget Estimates was resumed. The Corporation having already disposed of the income side on the former occasions, the expenditure side was taken up item by item, yesterday. Dr. S. S. Batliwala moved an amendment to the following effect with reference to the Standing Committee's budgeted expenditure of Rs. 26,71,341, under the heading of "streets and buildings":—

"That the Budget Estimate in respect of Expenditure for the year 1920-1921, for the Public Works (Engineer's) Department, Streets and Buildings, be adopted at Rs. 26,71,341, the Standing Committee's estimate being increased by Rs. 30,000 for providing Incandescent oil lamps, such as Kitson's or Washington's or Sunlight's in streets of the city, which are at present insufficiently lighted with kerosine oil lamps."

In moving the amendment, Dr. Batliwala said that it was a bad treatment given by the Corporation to the north of the city with reference to street lighting.

In seconding the amendment, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said that it would be unfair for the Corporation to threat those two wards as the step-daughters of the Municipality although, he fully knew, large contributions to the revenue were made by those wards.

Mr. P. Monie, the Commissioner, was prepared to accept the suggestion made by Dr. Batliwala and he assured to improve the lighting condition of those streets by doing his best.

Dr. Sukhia was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker did not object to the amendment as he considered the suggestion made by Dr. Batliwala was very good. The amendment was put to vote and carried unanimously.

CHILDREN WELFARE EXHIBITION.

Priority was granted to the request of the Commissioner for the consideration of the question as to whether the Corporation was willing to grant money towards the forthcoming Maternity and Infant Welfare Work Exhibition.

In moving a resolution that the Corporation approve of a contribution of Rs. 5,000 being made from the municipal funds towards the expenses of the Exhibition, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji complimented the Bombay Presidency Women's Council for its work and he thought that the proposed Exhibition will be most useful, which will help in furthering their work. The city was in great ignorance with regard to that subject and he was sure that the grant given by the Corporation will not be misused. The money would be spent to foster education in the public mind which would naturally put a stop to the increasing mortality of the city.

Dr. M. C. Javle in opposing the proposition said that the Commissioner's letter was not very clear and he was not, therefore, aware of how the grant made by the Corporation would be made use of. In his opinion it would be an act of bad precedent if the Corporation granted the amount as he believed, many more organisations in the city would appeal the Corporation for help of that nature.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the resolution and said that the Exhibition was meant to found a source to reduce the city's increasing mortality.

Dr. Sukhia strongly supported the proposition. However he was of opinion that it was an objectionable action of the Women's Council to approach the Municipal Commissioner. It might be made clear to that association that the power of the purse was left with the Corporation and without the sanction of the Corporation the Commissioner was helpless. He also considered that the Commissioner was not right in asking the Corporation to grant that amount under Section 63 (b) and it would have been proper on his part to have asked it under a different section.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who supported the proposition, said that the Women's Council was fulfilling their obligations to the city in promoting that cause and the Corporation could not do too much to promote it. The speaker strongly recommended the work done by the Bradford Municipality. He reminded the Corporation of the lecture delivered by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa in this city when they got some useful information of the work done by the said Municipality by advanced methods.

On enquiries, the Commissioner said, he found that the local Government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 and, therefore, he thought the Corporation's contribution of Rs. 5,000 would be a fair one and that was the actual amount asked by the Women's Council's Committee. Referring to the fear apprehended by some members with regard to more appeals of that nature, the speaker agreed with the apprehension, but he pointed out that the expenditure would be left to a responsible body headed by her Excellency Lady Lloyd. He was also sure that the grant would be properly used and no cause would be left to doubt that. Referring to Dr. Sukhia's objection in regard to the section under which the Commissioner had asked for the grant, the Commissioner said that he was convinced that that was a proper section applicable.

The proposition, then being put to vote, was carried.

EYE-HOSPITAL FOR POOR.

The following is the substance of the Commissioner's letter for which a priority was asked for and, after some discussion, granted:—

"I propose to open, as an experimental measure, a free dispensary for the treatment of eye diseases among the poor, as there is no special provision for this purpose in the existing municipal dispensaries. Lieut.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., D.O. (Oxon.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), I.M.S. (retired), has very kindly undertaken to work gratuitously in the proposed dispensary for one hour every morning except on Wednesdays and Sundays. The dispensary can be conveniently located in the Vaccination Room of the Municipal Central Vaccine Station in the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street, without any interference with vaccination work, as this is done only between 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. daily and 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. in addition on Sundays. The estimated cost of fitting up a dark-room, of furniture and of drainage and water connections is about Rs. 1,686. The average monthly cost of drugs, bandages, etc., may be taken at about Rs. 75; it will vary with the number of patients and the kind of cases treated. As the dispensary will be open only for an hour on five days in a week, no separate staff is proposed to be engaged, but the services of the nurse and the peon of the Bombay Sanitary Association and of the compounder and the hamal of King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary located in the building are proposed to be utilised for the Eye Dispensary by payment of a small remuneration amounting to Rs. 33 per mensem. As regards the cost, I am sending along with this a transfer statement showing a transfer of Rs. 2,400 to the head of dispensaries, which will meet the expenditure up to the end of the current official year. Provision for the next year will be made in the Budget."

"2. That the Chairman be requested to bring this resolution as urgent business before the current month's meeting of the Corporation."

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next, when Dr. Sukhia will continue his speech.

THE STRIKE.

Continued from page 7.)

include the grievances of the menial staff also in the scope of the Committee's inquiry. The meeting also resolved to thank the Government and the Director-General for their gracious act in appointing the Committee of enquiry and particularly for including the General Secretary in whom the staff placed unbounded confidence in the personnel of the Committee. The meeting requested the Government to permit the elected representatives to sit on the Committee and to give evidence. The meeting further resolved to adhere to the claims set forth by the Association in their memorandum to the various Chambers of Commerce and affirmed that those were the minimum acceptable. The meeting prayed the Director-General to move the Government to grant immediately a temporary increase of 50 per cent. on their pay to relieve the present situation which is unbearable.

LAHORE TELEGRAPHISTS.

ASK FOR IMMEDIATE INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

At a meeting of all ranks of the Lahore Telegraph Staff held yesterday resolutions thanking the Government of India and the Director-General for their communique regarding the institution of the Committee of enquiry, pressing its request for immediate relief pending the report of the enquiry committee, and requesting the Director-General that the representatives from operative and supervisory branches may be elected from each circle office, trusting no official nomination will be made which nomination will, it is feared, lead to limiting the scope of the evidence, were passed.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

The following is a copy of the telegram to H. E. the Viceroy by the Telegraph Clerical Staff, Bombay.

"Regret to learn in interview with D.-G. at Bombay Telegraph Committee appointed by Government of India not empowered to look into question of pay and prospects of Clerical Staff. Clerical Staff labour under same disabilities as signalling Establishment and high prices affect clerks more adversely owing to small pay and retrograde revision. Respectfully submit that it is therefore absolutely imperative to safeguard interests of clerks numbering over 1,200 throughout India. Pray Telegraph Committee be asked to take up clerical question along with Signalling allowing representative from Clerical Staff. Copies posted D.-G., P. M.-G. O. S. Bombay and Mr. Barton.—Telegraph Clerical Staff, Bombay."

SIND POSTAL UNION CONFERENCE.

IMMEDIATE REVISION OF PAY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD SIND, Feb. 2.

The Sind Postal Union Conference consisting of the entire clerical staff of the Sind Province, including Karachi, was held at Hyderabad yesterday and prayed for an immediate revision of pay before 15th March to save the employees for food and cloth famine that have faced them, with retrospective effect and point out that in case of the non-sanction of increased pay, the entire staff will be compelled to look for other means of livelihood.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

LADY LLOYD'S SCHEME.

WHAT BOMBAY SHOULD DO.

The people of this Presidency are being asked to give their sympathy and interest and their financial support to the scheme for placing Children's Welfare Work on a substantial scale. In order to secure that the large funds it is hoped to raise from the present movement to stimulate this work, are expended to the best advantage, Her Excellency Lady Lloyd has requested the following ladies and gentlemen to act as an Advisory Finance Committee attached to the present Children's Welfare Committee and they have kindly consented to serve. All major questions connected with Finance will be referred to this Committee before action is taken:

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd.
Lady Carmichael, C.B.E., (Chairman, Children's Welfare Committee).
Mrs. J. B. Petit (Hon. Secretary, Children's Welfare Committee).
Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, (Hon. Treasurer, Children's Welfare Committee).
Mrs. Dadabhoy.
The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman.
Colonel C. H. Meyer.
Mr. Mathradas Goculdas.
Mr. Ralph Kidd.

The public are fully prepared to be interested in this work, but it is probably new to most of them, and they are naturally asking two questions. What is the object of it? And what is the need for it in Bombay? It is proposed, as far as possible within the limits of this short article, to make a general answer to the first of these two questions, and, in a second article which will appear to-morrow, to demonstrate the urgency of the need. The third article of the series will give a definite outline of the actual work which the Committee propose to set on foot as soon as funds are available.

First, what is the object of a Children's Welfare Committee. Stated briefly, its object is prevention rather than cure: it starts at the opposite end from the Children's Hospital and instead of trying to make the sick child well, it tries to keep it from ever falling sick at all: its trained workers begin at the very beginning, and get in touch with the expectant mother before the baby is born, they visit her, advise her, help her to procure the medical assistance she requires, and all other necessaries both for herself and the child that is coming. At the time of her confinement they help her to make the best possible arrangements for her own health and safety and, for that of the child so that it may get a really good start in life. Either they take her to a Maternity Home or ward, or get her properly trained assistance, and the best possible conditions in her own house. After the child is born they make it their business to help the mother who from inexperience, ignorance, ill-health or poverty is unequal to the task to look after it, and keep it well and strong until it is of an age to go to school. They persuade her, if possible to attend one of the Welfare Centres which the Committee establishes in various quarters of the town, where every week she will get her baby weighed and its progress noted, its general health advised upon by a lady doctor, its diet carefully supervised, and where simple medicines and pure milk will be obtainable at a nominal cost. If she cannot be persuaded to go outside for this assistance the trained workers will bring it to her in own house, as far as possible; they will teach her the importance of observing the elementary rules of hygiene, and cleanliness, of proper feeding, sleep, and exercise, and assist her to obtain the necessary food, medicines and comforts, to keep the child in health.

These, then, are the main principles and aims of Child Welfare Work, which tries to build up the nation by producing the maximum number of happy healthy children, through Home care, watchfulness and prompt treatment of the earliest symptoms, which, if neglected, would develop into serious disease. The value of the work, and its very remarkable results in reducing the rate of infant mortality and sickness are so fully recognised in England that The Local Government Board grants half its expenses to every Infant Welfare Centre which complies with certain definite rules, and we hope that this will come in India; but at present we are doing pioneer work which invariably has to be carried through in such matters by private charity, energy and devotion.

Hence the efforts which are being made through the Children's Welfare Exhibition Week March 8th—13th, the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace, the Children's Welfare Subscription List, the Fancy Dress Ball on February 19th, etc., which are all means of inviting the public to raise a substantial endowment fund for this most necessary work.

TELEGRAM TO POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following is the copy of a telegram sent by the Sind Postal Union, Sukkur, to the President Postal Conference, Calcutta on 21st January, 1920:—

"Our repeated requests unheeded, maintainence impossible, Postal Department though amalgamated with Telegraph Department neither treated equally nor justly. Extreme responsibility, long attendance, partial and unjust treatment, with insignificant remuneration, most discouraging. Growing impatient as Government India unsympathetic. Recovering War allowance and grant hundred per cent increase all Postal employees without exception, from January 1918. Pray get orders before 1st proximo or all seeking other livelihood. Sind People's living very high. Rates increased enormously. Pray wire favourable decision immediately."

STABILISING EXCHANGE!

A TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

The Currency Committee was appointed on the 30th May 1919, as a Committee to advise in regard to the future of Indian Exchange and Currency. It held 40 meetings and examined 28 witnesses. After tracing the history of the Indian Currency system during the period of the war, the Currency Committee proceeds to state the conclusions which it draws from it, and its recommendations for future action:—

Having traced the history of the Indian currency system during the period of the war we proceed to state the conclusions which we draw from it, and our recommendations for future action.

The system built up since 1893 worked well, and was beneficial to India. It supplied suitable media for the internal circulation, provided means for the settlement of the balance of trade, and secured stability between the rupee and sterling, which until recently was in practice synonymous with gold. It has proved effectual in preventing the fall in value of the rupee below 1s. 4d., and unless there should be profound modifications in India's position as an exportiong country with a favourable trade balance, there was no reason to apprehend any breakdown in this respect.

But the system was not proof against a great rise in the value of silver. In framing it this contingency had not been taken into account. So little was it anticipated that the system was not criticised on this ground, so far as we are aware, by any of the witnesses who have appeared before the successive Committees and Commissions on Indian currency. But the unexpected has happened. The price of silver has risen to unprecedented heights, partly, as we have seen, owing to the shortage of supplies from Mexico (caused by internal conditions independent of the war), and partly owing to causes arising out of the war, with the result that there has been extreme difficulty in obtaining the silver required for Indian currency, that the convertibility of the note issue has been in danger, and that the exchange value of the rupee has been raised by successive steps from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.

STABILITY OF EXCHANGE: ITS ADVANTAGES.

The terms of our reference place before us as one of the objects of our enquiry the re-establishment of stability. We find it necessary, before formulating our recommendations, to examine in what respects exchange stability is important, and what degree of urgency attaches to its re-establishment.

The evidence we have received was unanimous as to the benefits which India has derived from the maintenance of a fixed rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee for the 20 years from 1898 to 1917; but some witnesses expressed the opinion that fixity is not indispensable. Our conclusion, after considering the views put before us, is that, for the current operations of trade, stability is an important facility rather than an essential condition. There are many instances, including that of India herself before the closing of mints, which show that trade has flourished, and can flourish, with a fluctuating exchange. The conditions are somewhat more speculative, but the difficulties which may arise are not insuperable, and the banks are not slow to supply machinery which enables the merchant to cover his risks.

This is specialy true of day-to-day fluctuations of exchange of moderate scope. If the movements are of greater extent and produce large changes in the basis of relative values, a different set of considerations comes into play. For a time, at any rate, a large rise in exchange tends to stimulate the import trade and to impede the export trade, while the reverse effect is produced by a fall in exchange. If exchange is made stable at a new level we believe that these effects are in the main transitory, and do not continue beyond the period necessary for wages and other elements of cost to adjust themselves to the new conditions. But this process of adjustment is a difficult and sometimes a prolonged one, and causes severe strains in the social fabric.

The question must also be considered in relation to the movements of capital. Stability is a necessary condition for the free investment of external capital in India as well as for the protection of capital already invested. The effect on new investments may be less important in the next few years, since it is to be anticipated that Indian capital will play an increasing part in the development of Indian resources, and that owing to the urgent demands arising in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the supply of external capital available for India may be comparatively small. The above observations apply specially to permanent or long-term investment; but they are also true as regards the more liquid employment of money. A stable exchange facilitates the free movement of funds to and from India, thus assisting commercial finance and tending to avert temporary stringencies.

FREQUENT CHANGES—AN EVIL.

Whatever the evils and inconveniences of instability may be, they are increased if the movements of exchange are brought about not by the automatic action of economic causes, but by administrative acts. The commercial community are prepared to deal with fluctuations in exchange as with fluctuations in the other elements entering into a transaction and to provide against any risks that may arise; but they feel that if official action intervenes to interpret the play of natural forces and to give effect to them, an element of uncertainty is introduced which is beyond their reckoning. However complete the integrity and however great the intelligence on which official action is based, an automatic system, which does not depend upon such action for its operation, is greatly to be preferred.

Our conclusion, therefore, is that a stable level of exchange gives the most healthy condition for production and trade, and for the employment of capital, and that large changes in the exchange value of a currency are an evil, which shoud be avoided so far as possible; but if a large change has taken place it may be preferable to establish stability at the new level rather than to submit to the further change which is necessary for a return to the old level, especially if the former course shortens the period of uncertainty.

The object should therefore be to restor stability to the rupee at as early a date as practicable, and also to restore the automatic working that characterised the Indian currency system in the past.

SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS OF SYSTEM.

It will be convenient to consider, first, certain special proposals that aim at giving stability to the exchange value of the rupee in such a way as to avoid the necessity for following the price of silver to higher levels, or, in the view of some witnesses, with the object of making it possible to revert to a value for the rupee not much above the old level of 1s. 4d. In a later part of this Report (paragraphs 44-54) we give our reason for considering a high exchange value to be preferable to a low value; but as the proposals to which we refer are inadmissible on other grounds, it is desirable to deal with them at the outset.

(I) REDUCTION OF THE FINENESS OR WEIGHT OF THE RUPEE.

It has been suggested that a new rupee should be issued having a lower silver content than the present coin. If the existing standard of fineness or the weight were sufficiently reduced, it would be possible to fix the exchange value of the rupee at any level that might be chosen, and to maintain its token character however great the rise in the price of silver might be.

The evidence we have taken was decisively hostile to this proposal. It has been urged in support of it that in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere the reduction of the silver content of full legal tender coins has been successfully made; but in none of the cases brought to our notice were the conditions similar to those existing in India. The fineness of the present rupee, which is known to every village goldsmith and silversmith, has remained unaltered since 1835, and its use is so firmly rooted in the habits of the Indian people as to have given it the character of a standard weight. Modification of the fineness or weight of the standard coin of the country would, we have been assured, react gravely on the credit of the Government, and possibly lead to serious social and economic consequences. A new rupee of lower silver content would, in accordance with Gresham's law, tend to derive the present rupee out of circulation, and very large quantities of the new rupees would be required to meet demands for metallic currency. Even if the problem of minting on the scale required could be overcome, there might be great difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies of silver either from existing currency or otherwise. We concur, therefore, in the view of the Government of India that proposals of this character must be dismissed as impracticable.

(ii) *Issue of 2 or 3-Rupee Coins of lower proportional Silver Content.*

39. A suggestion of a similar nature is that while the shortage of silver continues, 2 or 3 rupee pieces of lower proportional silver content than the rupee should be issued, with the intention that they should circulate side by side with the existing rupee, the coinage of which would be temporarily suspended. This proposal is open to many of the objections stated in the previous paragraph. Rupees would tend to disappear from circulation before the competition of the new and baser coins, and the credit of the Government would be affected by the decision to stop the minting of the coin to which India has been so long accustomed. Moreover, a 2 or 3-rupee unit would be inconveniently large for the great bulk of retail transactions in India.

(iii) *Nickel Coins.*

40. For the same reasons we are unable to support the suggestion that a nickel rupee should be issued, either alone or in association with 2 or 3-rupee pieces of lower proportional silver content than the existing rupee; but we welcome the recent legislation of the Government of India authorising the issue of 4-anna and 8-anna nickel coins. Witnesses who have appeared before us have emphasised the fact that the reluctance to use Rs. 2½ and one-rupee notes when these were first issued in large quantities was due in great measure to the difficulty of obtaining small change. We hope that abundant [illegible] of the new nickel coins will [illegible] able as soon as possible, an[illegible] tender limit of one rupe[illegible] el piece should pro[illegible] circulation the question of raising the limit to Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 should be considered.

(iv) *Inconvertible note issue.*

41. Another proposal aiming at the establishment and maintenance of a stable exchange, even though silver should continue to rise in price, is that which was put forward by the Government of India, before our enquiry began. Circumstances have changed since then, especially by the establishment of a free gold market, and the later proposals of the Government of India are of a different character; but it is necessary to explain the reasons against the adoption of the earlier proposal.

It was proposed that exchange should be stabilised at a date which could reasonably be expected to afford an assurance that the rupee would remain a token coin. If, contrary to expectations, the price of silver should rise to a height which would defeat this assurance, the Secretary of State should be prepared to suspend the purchase of silver. In that case it would probably be impossible to provide silver coin to meet the demands of India, and the notes would become inconvertible.

It was suggested that this situation would not last long, since the Indian demand for silver is so important a factor in the silver market that the abstention of the Government of India from purchases would very soon bring about a fall in price. Recent experience, however, has shown that this result is not necessarily produced in all circumstances. For the last months the Secretary of State has made no purchases of silver, but in spite of his abstention the price has risen to an unprecedented height. We cannot shut our eyes to the possibility that under the influence of an intense demand from China (such as has prevailed recently), or from some other quarter, a considerable period might elapse in which the price of silver might remain beyond the reach of the Government of India.

It was suggested also that the inconvertibility might be partial; that is to say, that the Government of India should take powers to restrict the issue of rupees from the Currency Offices and should issue them only under such conditions as they might think advisable. Some of the practical inconveniences of complete inconvertibility might be avoided in this way, but there would be difficulties in the administration of such a system, and we do not think that in its effect on the credit of the Government and on popular confidence in the note issue it would differ greatly from complete inconvertibility.

OPPOSITION TO NOTE ISSUE.

The evidence submitted to us was strongly opposed to allowing the note issue in India to become inconvertible, whether wholly or partially, if it can possibly be avoided. It is true that as a result of the war the paper curency has become practically, if not legally, inconvertible in many countries, including the United Kingdom. In Egypt, for instance, where the currency position was affected by influences in some respects similar to those that operated in India, the note issue has been inconvertible since August 1914, and the change was accomplished without difficulty. We believe, however, that the note-using habit is not yet sufficiently established in India to render the introduction of a similar measure there possible without grave risks. Until recently the circulation of notes outside the larger towns was comparatively small, and only two years have passed since notes of small denomination have been introduced. In many parts of the country the climate is not suitable for the use of paper money, and the preference for coin will probably prevail among the mass of the population for many years. In these circumstances a failure to maintain convertibility may be expected to lead to a considerable discount on the note, the extent of which cannot be predicted with any accuracy. The credit of the Government would suffer a severe blow, and if belief in the convertibility of the note were once shaken it might take many years of anxious labour to restore confidence, while th set-back to the development of a sound and economical monetary circulation in India would be disastrous.

We hold, therefore, that the maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is a vital part of the Indian currency system.

PRICE OF SILVER.

42. We have in paragraphs 15—19 traced the causes of the rise in the price of silver. The enquiry conducted by Professors Cullis and Carpenter suggests that on the restoration of order in Mexico the pre-war figures of production will again be reached, and that it is possible that the increasing world demand for the base metals with which silver is associated as a by-product, together with improvements in the method of extraction and the stimulus of high prices, may at an early date lead to a considerable increase in production. On the other hand, the evidence suggests that the demand for silver is likely to continue for a few years on a large scale. The general rise in prices creates a demand for increased supplies of subsidiary silver coinage throughout the world, and though the high price of silver may tend to reduce the demand for the arts, it is difficult to say whether the reduction will be on a sufficient scale to influence appreciably the price of the metal. We have been unable to obtain any reliable evidence regarding the probable demand from China in the near futuro. As we have stated, China has already imported sufficient silver to counterbalance her exports during the war, but she is still buying, and it is impossible to foresee how long her demand is likely to continue. It would be rash, therefore, to formulate any definite conclusion as to the level at which the price of silver is likely to stand.

43. There are, however, certain considerations which must be taken into account. The Pittman Act imposes on the United States Government the obligation of replacing the silver taken from their reserves, and lays down that until this silver has been replaced they must buy for this purpose at the price of one dollar per fine ounce any silver "of the product of mines situated in the United States, and of reduction works so located," which is tendered to them for purchase. As this replacement will involve the acquisition of considerably more than a year's total production of silver on the present basis of output [illegible] the world's demand for silver is likely to remain high, the process of replacement cannot be completed for some years. During the interval the price of silver cannot be expected to fall below one dollar per fine ounce. Even when the dollar-sterling exchange returns to par, it will be impossible to mint rupees without loss from silver purchased at this price unless the exchange value of the rupee is fixed 1s. 6d. or some higher figure.

It is more difficult to form any conclusion as to the maximum beyond which the price of silver is unlikely to rise. When the exchanges are at par, the prices of silver at which the principal silver coinages of the more important countries have a bullion value equivalent to their nominal value, are as follows:—England, 66d.; France (5 franc piece), 60¾d.; U. S. A. (dollar), 59½d. If the price of silver were to remain for any long period at a level substantially over that corresponding to the above figures, it would threaten the silver coinages of France and the United States with the risk of depletion by melting and export, and would also offer inducements to these countries to convert their silver reserves into gold at a favourable rate. In support of this view, we may refer to the recent announcement that the American Treasury has decided to sell to certain American Banks established in the Far East silver obtained by melting the available dollars in their possession (now 55,000,000 dollars) at their gold equivalent of 129.29 cents, plus *melting*, insurance, and shipping charges, whenever that price can be obtained, the intention, presumably, being to prevent silver rising to a point which would lead to the melting down of subsidiary coin. When the price of silver is 137.8 cents per fine ounce, corresponding to 62.9d. (gold) per standard ounce, and therefore well above both the French and the American parity, the corresponding bullion value of the silver in the rupee is 1s. 11.36d. (gold), and the cost of the rupee (including all charges) is approximately 2s. (gold.) We believe that, if the exchange value of the rupee is fixed at a figure not lower than this, there is substantial ground for holding that the rupee can be established as a token coin and the maintenance of a satisfactory monetary circulation in India assured.

EFFECTS OF A HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Our conclusion that a high level of exchange is essential for the establishment of a sound monetary system leads us to a consideration of the more general economic effects of a high rate. Some of the witnesses who have appeared before us have laid great stress on the dangers attending a high level of prices in India, and on the beneficial effect of a high rate of exchange in restraining the rise of prices; others have expressed apprehension as to the effect that a high rate of exchange might have on the well-being of the people of India, the maintenance of Indian trade and the development of Indian industry. We recognise the great importance of the arguments laid before us from these opposite points of view, both in oral evidence and written memoranda, and we now proceed to examine the issues raised by this aspect of the case. This review will lead us to consider the effect of a high rate of exchange on the remittance of funds from India to meet the requirements of the Government.

(a) *Effect on the level of prices in India.*

At the outset of our enquiry we requested the Government of India to furnish us with up-to-date information regarding price movements in India. The particulars we received in response to our request will be found on pages 159 to 176 in the volume of Appendices to our report, and we invite attention to the memorandum submitted by the Government of India on the subject.

In illustration of the rise in the price of necesaries of life we cite the following index numbers for the prices of selected articles in 1914, 1915—17 and 1918-19, based on the average wholesale prices for 1900—09 which are taken as the equivalent of 100.

	1914.	1915—17.	1918—19
Wheat ...	118	135	180
Country rice	126	122	139
Ghee ...	132	136	183
Jawar ...	123	103	236
Bajra ...	130	123	249
Dal ...	125	130	166
Raw sugar *gur*)	101	134	148
Country salt ...	111	214	413
Cotton piece goods Indian made) ...	109	94	164
Cotton piece goods (imported) ...	112	138	206

The following table exhibits the rise in Indian prices since 1910, this year being taken as the basic year for the preparation the table:—

Index Numbers of prices in India.

1910 ...	§100	†100	¶100	*100
1911 ...	§ 96	†104	¶107	*106
1912 ...	§112	†107	¶114	*112
1913 ...	§118	†107	¶121	*117
1914 ...	§132	†105	¶126	*120
1915 ...	§130	†134	¶122	*125
1916 ...	§120	†217	¶128	*151
1917 ...	§120	†240	¶134	*161
1918 ...	§161	†265	¶157	*184

§Special Index number for good grains (retail prices.)

†Special Index number for imported article (wholesale prices.)

¶Special Index number for articles exported (mostly wholesale prices).

*General Index number for the article covered by Columns 2 and 3.

For comparison with the above we give for the same years corresponding figures deduced from Mr. Sauerbeck's tables for prices in the United Kingdom, which, though based entirely on wholesale prices, may serve to give an indication of the comparative rise in the two countries:—

1910 ...	§100	†100
1911 ...	§103	†106
1912 ...	§110	†112
1913 ...	§110	†117
1914 ...	§110	†120
1915 ...	§139	†125
1916 ...	§176	†151
1917 ...	§226	†161
1918 ...	§249	184

§Index Nos. of prices in United Kingdom.

†General Index Nos. for the articles covered by Cols. 2 and 3 (see Col. 4 above.)

It will be seen from these tables, and from the more detailed information contained in Appendix XXVIII† that has been a great increase in all prices in India in the last few years. The upwards movement had begun before the war, but it has continued, and during the last two years its rapidity has greatly increased. The serious and widespread failure of crops in 1918 was in part responsible for the special rise in the price of food-grains in 1918-19; but the general upward movement is mainly due to causes resulting from the war; including the excessive creation of credit and paper currency and restraints upon free commercial intercourse, which have raised prices throughout the world and have been operative in India as well as elsewhere.

The figures show that on the whole the rise of prices in India has not been so great as the rise in the United Kingdom. A similar conclusion would probably be reached if a comparison were made between Indian prices and prices in other countries outside India whose currencies are depreciated. Amongst the various causes, not easily to be disentangled, which have contributed to this result, the one which has contributed to this result, the one which specially concerns us is the rise in the exchange rate of the rupee. We shall examine later the operation of this cause and the inferences to be drawn from it as to the level of exchange which it is desirable to establish; but in the first place we proceed to examine the economic effects of a rise in prices on the population of India.

As India is a country whose export trade is more valuable than her import trade, it might be thought that an increase in prices would be on the whole advantageous to her. This view has been strongly represented by some of our witnesses; whilst others have expressed equally strongly the opinion that any considerable increase in prices is an evil and a danger. In order to decide between these conflicting views, we have endeavoured to examine the effect of rising prices on the main classes of the population.

RISING PRICES.

According to the census of 1911, 217 millions, that is, 72 per cent. of the population of India, are engaged in pasture and agriculture. But this number embraces classes who are differently affected by the rise in prices. Of 167 million cultivators of their own or rented land, those who have a surplus for sale would ordinarily benefit by a rise in the price of the commodities they produce, but even these—and perhaps their position is the most favourable—have had to contend with the large increase in the price of imported articles, notably cotton piece goods and other necessaries of life. Moreover, if, as is often the case, the cultivator has received advances for his maintenance and for seed, repayable in grain after the harvest, any increase in the value of the grain repaid benefits the money-lender and not the cultivator. On the other hand, the agriculturist who has little surplus produce to sell and lives on what he produces, would, in so far as he maintains himself on his own produce, be unaffected by a rise in the price of foodstuffs, and he would have only a small profit to set against the heavy rise in the cost of the articles he has to buy. The numerous class of farm servants and field labourers, estimated in the census of 1911 at over 41 millions, would ordinarily stand to lose by a rise in prices, except in so far as their wages are payable in kind and not in money. The large class of persons with fixed incomes, which would include persons living on rents, Government servants, professional men, and pensioners, have suffered severely from the rise in prices of the commodities they require, and the urban population, who are not producers, may be placed in the same category. Industrial wage-earners, labourers, and domestic servants have, as a result of increased demands for their services during the war, been able to obtain increased wages. But the evidence which we have received suggests that wages generally in India have advanced more slowly than prices, and much suffering is entailed in the course of the adjustment of wages to new price levels.

GENERAL EFECT.

The general effect of the rise in prices is summarised in the following passage which we quote from the Government of India's memorandum:—

"The effect has of course been felt most directly by the poorer classes, but it has reacted on all sections of the community. Complaints on the subject have been universal throughout the country, and it is reported from the districts that in recent months the topic of high prices has engaged the minds of the people at large to the exclusion of every other; they could understand dearness during the war, but cannot understand why prices do not fall now that the war is over; they can account for some of the rise in the price of food-grains by last year's poor monsoon, but they are puzzled by large increases in the prices of their necessities of life, the supply of which is not dependent on a good rainfall. There is no longer any room for doubt that the resultant increase in the expense of living due to the high prices of foodgrains, as also of other necessaries, such as cloth, kerosine oil, and the hardships which this increase has entailed on the poorer classes and those on fixed incomes, have been a very important factor in promoting unrest and discontent. At the same time the cultivator, who would ordinarily be the first to profit by the high prices of produce, whether foodgrains or other raw material such as jute and cotton, has seen his profits disappear owing to the simultaneous rise in the price of other necessities. The wages of manual labour have no doubt been to some extent readjusted, and ultimately the wages of the clerical and other classes of employees will undergo a similar readjustment. But the process of adjustment, however rapid, must inevitably be a painful one, which, no amount of administrative palliatives, such as control of distribution, can alleviate."

These views are not a matter of theory alone. Disturbances have actually arisen in various parts of the country from time to time as a result of high prices, and the social and economic discontent to which they give rise is especially serious in a country where the mass of the population is ignorant and uneducated, and inclined to attribute all calamities to the action of the Government. The rise in prices in India has now reached a point at which it is injurious to the country as a whole, and we believe that any measures tending either to reduce prices or to check a further increase would be beneficial to the mass of the population.

WHY PRICES WENT UP.

49. The exceptional conditions under which trade was conducted in the course of the war make it impossible to arrive at any precise conclusions as to the extent to which the rise in prices has been influenced by the rise in the exchange value of the rupee. Government control over the movement and prices of food-grains in India undoubtedly prevented prices rising to the full extent that might otherwise have been the case. Restrictions on finance and freight also exerted a powerful influence in the same direction. Again, the scarcity in 1918 operated to raise the prices of food-grains to an abnormal height. While these complicated factors make it impossible to estimate in precise terms the effect of the rise in the exchange value of the rupee on Indian prices, we see no reason to doubt that, in accordance with accepted economic theory, Indian prices would, but for the rise in exchange, have been still further enhanced. Taking the case of imported commodities, the sterling price at which the merchant can lay down goods in India is determined by the cost of production and the transport and other charges. If the exchange value of the rupee rises, this sterling cost is represented by a smaller number of rupees, and the goods can be sold at a lower rupee price. Again, in the case of exports such as wheat, whose price outside India is determined by world-wide conditions of production and consumption, the sterling price which can be obtained for a given quantity of wheat will, if exchange rises, be represented by a smaller number of rupees, and the price which the grower will receive must necessarily be lower.

These considerations do not apply with equal force to exported produce such as jute, of which India enjoys a practical monopoly, since, if exchange rises, the Indian producer has it in his power to exact a larger sterling price in order that he may receive the same number of rupees. But even for such commodities as jute, the power of varying the price to be paid by the consumer is far from absolute, and it is probable that a higher exchange means a somewhat lower price to the producer. Nor do precisely the same considerations apply to products wrich are grown almost entirely for internal consumption as for instance, food-grains such as jawar or bajra. While, however, movements of exchange have little direct effect on the price of such products, it is probable that they have indirect effects, which give a result similar in kind though less in degree.

50. We are led therefore to the conclusion that on economic and social grounds it is not desirable to restore a low level of exchange for the rupee under present conditions. Such a level would tend to augment prices generally and to aggravate the dangers of social and economic discontent. Having regard to the conditions under which the large mass of the population lives, we are satisfied that in so far as the rise in exchange has mitigated a rise in Indian prices, it has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and that it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(b) *Effect on Indian Trade.*

51. We now pass on to consider how far Indian commerce is likely to be affected by the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee at a high level. We have already referred to the effects of a rise in exchange in stimulating imports and checking exports, and have expressed the opinion that these effects are transitory, and that they are no longer operative when wages and other elements of cost have adapted themselves to the level of exchange.*

Indian trade is at present prosperous, and India is in a favourable position for maintaining this prosperity. The world shortage of raw materials and food-stuffs is likely to ensure a continuing demand for Indian produce during the period necessary for complete adjustment, while the great rise in the level of prices in countries importing from India should generally enable the Indian producer to obtain a satisfactory rupee price for his commodities in spite of the high exchange. It has, moreover, to be remembered that a high exchange brings with it certain counterbalancing advantages even to producing interests. It tends, for instance, to keep down the cost of imported stores and machinery as measured in rupees, and, as we have pointed out above, exercises a check on the rising cost of living in India and consequently on the rise in wages.

We do not think it necessary to enter into a detailed review of the conditions under which trade in India's staple products is conducted. Some of these commodities, of which jute is the most important, are virtually monopolies with assured markets, while others, such as tea cotton, seeds and hides, are articles for which the world demand is insistent despite the high range of prices. Exchange is only one and not necessarily the most important factor of which account has to be taken. After careful consideration of the evidence placed before us we have arrived at the conclusion that Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

There is one qualification which it is necessary to add to the above statement. It seems probable that prices generally will remain at a high level for a considerable time, and that any return to lower levels will be gradual; but if, contrary to this expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, a new element of disturbance would be introduced. The costs of production in India might fail to adjust themselves with equal

(Continued on page 10.)

*This table is based on the statistics contained in Appendix III, to Sir Lionel Abrahams' Memo. B. (Evidence, page 89.)

The Index numbers are based on the prices of the following articles at selected stations:—

Column 1.—Rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, gram, barley, ragi (retail prices.)

Column 2.—Iron copper, pelter, grey shirting grey yarn, coloured yarn, sugar, raw silk, coal, kerosene oil, and salt (wholesale prices.)

Column 3.—Jawar, bajra, gram, barley, ragi (retail prices); wheat, rice, tea, sugar, ghee, raw hides, raw cotton, raw jute, raw silk, saltpetre, raw wool, castor oil, linseed, rape seed, sesamum, poppy seed, coal, cotton yarn, T. cloth, gunny bags, dressed skins, shellac, indigo (wholesale prices.)

Column 4.—Articles included in columns 2 and 3.

†See Appendices, page 159.

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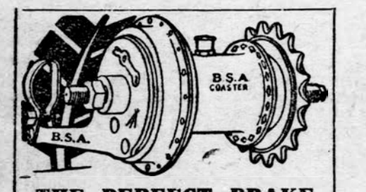

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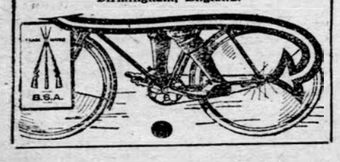

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STABILISING EXCHANGE!

(Continued from page 9.)

rapidity to the lower level of prices, and Indian exports might suffer to an extent which would endanger the maintenance of exchange at the level which we propose. In that case it would be necessary to consider the problem afresh, and take the measures which might be required by the altered circumstances.

EFFECT ON INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Our attention has been drawn by certain witnesses to the important movement that now taking place in the development of industry in India, and some apprehension has been expressed lest a high rate of exchange should exercise a retarding influence on this welcome activity. We recognise that competitive imports into India may be temporarily stimulated by the high rate of exchange, especially from countries where the cost of production is low; but even in the period which may elapse before the adjustment of prices and other conditions to the new level is complete, this influence, so far as manufactured articles from Europe and America are concerned, is likely to be counteracted by the greatly increased cost of production in the exporting countries at the present time. Moreover a high exchange will tend to retain for India the advantage of a low cost for wages and raw materials, and in so far as nascent industries are dependent on imported machinery, plant and stores, they will benefit from the lower rupee prices payable for them. On a review of all the facts, we are of opinion that the development of Indian industry will not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

EFFECT ON HOME CHARGES.

One of the reasons for the closing of th mists to the free coinage of silver in 1893 was the increasing difficulty experienced by the Government of India in providing for their sterling obligations when th exchange value of the rupee was continuously falling. The fixing of the rupee at 1s. 4d materially improved the revenue position and enabled the Indian Treasury to do without the additional taxation that would otherwise have been necessary. A high rate of exchange would result in further advantages in this direction. When the exchange value of the rupee was 1s. 4d. the rupee equivalent of the Home charges on the basis of 25,000,000l. a year was 37½ crores; while, if the necessary sum were remitted at an exchange of 2s., the cost would be 25 crores only, a saving of 12½ crores.

On the other hand, there would be a loss involved in the revaluation in rupees of the sterling investments and the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve.

If the revealuation were made at 2s. to the rupee, the depreciation to be made good would amount to 38.4 crores. If the whole of the revenue saved in respect of the Home charges could be employed for the purpose of meeting this loss it would be recouped in about three years. Thereafter a considerable surplus revenue would remain which might be employed in furthering the development of India or in the reduction of taxation.

This is an incidental advantage in fixing high rate of exchange which must be taken into consideration.

We are thus led to the conclusion that the material interests of India are not likely to suffer from the fixing of a high rate of exchange for the rupee, and that certain important advantages will follow from such course of action. The question now arises as to the manner in which the exchange should be fixed.

SHOULD THE RUPEE BE FIXED IN RELATION TO GOLD OR STERLING?

Before the war the convertibility of sterling into gold was complete. Sovereigns and half-sovereigns were in circulation, and Bank England notes and other bank notes which were in use in the United Kingdom could be exchanged without any difficulty for gold. was therefore unnecessary in considering the problems of Indian exchange to make any distinction between the two. At the present time, however, gold coin is no longer in circulation in the United Kingdom, and Treasury notes, which form the great bulk of the full legal tender currency, are not in practice convertible into gold. The result is that there is a divergence between the value of the pound sterling and the sovereign. One hundred ounces of fine gold can be coined into 425 sovereigns; but at the quotation on 17th December 108s. 9d. per oz.) 100 ounces of fine gold cost approximately 544l. in sterling, i.e., in notes. Thus 11 sterling (paper) is equivalent to 425/544, or .78 of the sovereign (gold), a discount of 22 per cent.; or, conversely, the sovereign (gold) is worth 544/425l., or 1.28l. sterling (paper), a premium of 28 per cent.

A corresponding depreciation is shown in exchange between sterling and the America dollar, which is convertible into gold. The gold sovereign is equivalent to 4.8666 dollars while the pound sterling was quoted on 17th December, at 3.83 dollars, a depreciation over 21 per cent.

It therefore becomes necessary to consider whether, if the rupee is to be stablished, its fixed relation should be with sterling, as hitherto, or with gold. In the latter case the necessary result will be that, until the gold basis of the British currency is restored and sterling becomes equivalent to gold again, the rupee-sterling exchange will fluctuate in the same manner as the dollar-sterling exchange. This issue was brought into prominence by Mr. Lucas, Financial Secretary at the India Office, who in his written memoranda and oral evidence has argued the case for a fixed relation with gold with much force and ability We have given anxious consideration to this question, and our unanimous conclusion is that, for the reasons which we proceed to state, the balance of advantage lies in fixing the relation of the rupee with gold rathe than with sterling.

The main inducement for retaining the fix relation with sterling is that a larger part the trade of India is with sterling-using countries than with countries upon an effective gold basis. The only important countries to be placed at present in the latter class are the United States and probably Japan. The exports to these two countries in 1918-19 amounted to 25 per cent. of the total exports of India (as compared with 14 per cent. before the war), while the import trade from them was 30 per cent. of the total (as compared with 5 per cent. before the war) On the other hand, the trade with the British Empire (excluding those portions which do not use sterling) amounted to 40 per cent. for exports and 48 per cent. for imports. It is argued that the advantage of fixity of exchange should be retained for the most important section of India's trade; and also that, in the interests of the Empire as a whole, it is desirable that the exchange system should be such as to facilitate and promote trade within the Empire rather than outside it, and, we may add, to retain for centres within the British Empire the finance of Indian trade.

This consideration has undoubtedly some weight, especially as the effect of war conditions has already been to divert to Japan and the United States a part of the trade formerly exchanged with the United Kingdom and other European countries. We do not, however, consider that a fluctuating sterling exchange will create an obstacle of a serious character to trade between the United Kingdom and India or to existing methods of financing that trade, provided that the system in force is such as to enable trade requirements for remittance to be met readily and to their full amount. In any case the fluctuations of the rupee-sterling exchange will only exist until the gold basis of the British currency is restored.

ADVANTAGES OF FIXING EXCHANGE VALUE.

The advantages, on the other hand, of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in relation to gold may be stated as follows:—

(i) Great and admitted inconveniences attach to a currency which is depreciated and may suffer further depreciation. If India's currency is linked to sterling it will share those inconveniences. Her position as an exporting country with a favourable trade balance enables her to avoid them by linking her currency to gold.

(ii) We have already stated our conclusion that it is desirable to stabilise the rupee at as early a date as practicable at a level which will ensure that it remains a token coin, and will remove the necessity for further increases in its value to meet further rises in the sterling price of silver. We have also pointed out that such rises might result from further depreciation of sterling. This possibility increases very seriously the difficulty of fixing sterling value for the rupee which could be maintained with certainty: but if the value of the rupee is fixed in relation to gold and not to sterling, one disturbing cause at least eliminated, since any rise in the sterling price of silver resulting from further depreciation in sterling would be counterbalanced by a similar automatic rise in the sterling value the rupee.

(iii) The value which it would be necessary to fix in sterling at the present time, in order that the rupee might have an exchange value exceeding that of its silver content, would be a high one. Under present conditions we do not, as we have explained, regard that as a disadvantage. But if at some future time sterling recovers its value and becomes equivalent once more to gold, the sterling value for the rupee imposed by present conditions might be found too high, since that value would have increased in relation to gold, and probably in relation to other commodities, in proportion to the recovery of sterling from its depreciation. It may be answered that if the value is found to be too high, it can be reduced. But any reduction of the value fixed would have to be made by the legislature or by acts of the executive, similar in character to those which have enforced successive rises in value but arbitary because not dictated by circumstances and therefore specially injurious to commercial confidence. If, on the other hand, the value is fixed in relation to gold, it can be fixed with safety at a lower figure; and although at the present time the corresponding sterling value of the rupee will be no less high than if it had been fixed in sterling, the sterling equivalent will automatically fall in correspondence to any recovery in sterling, and will ultimately coincide with the gold value.

(iv) If the relation of the rupee to sterling is fixed, while sterling varies in relation to gold, it is evident that the relation of the rupee to gold will vary. But if (as we think essential) the rupee and the sovereign are both to remain unlimited legal tender in India, and to be available for circulation, it is necessary that the relation of the rupee to the sovereign should be fixed, since two coins cannot remain in circulation as unlimited legal tender and at the same time stand in a variable relation to one another. The result would be that the relation of the sovereign to gold would vary—in fact, that the sovereign would become a token coin in India, divorced from its bullion value, and rated at a fixed number of rupees. It would follow that the import of sovereigns by the public must be prohibited, that the danger of smuggling and illicit coining must be incurred, and that gold coin and bullion would not be interchangeable.

(v) In paragraphs 65-67 we state our view that it is very desirable to permit the free export and import of gold bullion and coin, and to issue gold coin in India for an equal weight of gold bullion subject only to an appropriate coinage charge. It is clear from what we have said above that these objects can be attained in the near future if the rupee stands in a fixed relation to gold, but not otherwise.

The balance of advantage appears to us for these reasons to be decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold.

POSTPONEMENT OF DECISION UNDESIRABLE.

We have now dealt with the various aspects of the question which it was necessary to examine, and we are in a position to formulate our definite recommendations as to the course to be pursued; but before doing so we must give our reasons for not accepting the view, which has been pressed upon us, that no attempt should be made at the present time to fix any definite or final figure for the relation between the rupee and either gold or sterling, but that the policy followed since 1917 should still be pursued. For the development of this view and the explanation of the practical steps which would give effect to it, we must refer to the very able evidence of Sir Lionel Abrahams.

It is true, as we readily admit, that present circumstances are abnormal, and that it is extremely difficult to foresee future developments. This has been demonstrated by the changes in the situation which have taken place since our inquiry began, and this fact was advanced as a reason for recommending that policy should wait upon events, that the exchange value of the rupee should be raised, if a further increase in the price of silver required it, and that it should again be lowered if events proved that the level reached was inconveniently high. But in our terms of reference we are directed to make recommendations with a view "to ensuring a stable gold exchange standard," and we do not think that it would be an adequate discharge of our responsibilities to submit proposals which did not aim at securing stability in the near future, if, as we believe, such a result is attainable. The postponement of a decision which is synonymous with the continuance of the existing uncertainty would be open to serious criticism, and would entail the prolongation of Government control over exchange and over the import of the precious metals into India.

THE RATE RECOMMENDED.

We have now arrived at the following conclusions:—

(i) The object should be to restore stability to the rupee, and to res-establish the automatic working of the currency system at as early a date as practicable (paragraph 36.)

(ii) The stable relation to be established should be with gold and not with sterling (paragraph 57.)

(iii) The gold equivalent of the rupee should be sufficiently high to give assurance, so far as is practicable, that the rupee, while the bullion value of the silver it contains will remain a token coin, or in other words, that the bullion value of the silver it contons will not exceed its exchange value (pagraph 43.)

After most careful consideration we are unanimous (with the exception of one of our members, who signs a separate report) in recommending that the stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of ten rupees to one sovereign, or in other words, at the rate of one rupee to 11.30016 grains of fine gold both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation. While some of our number would have preferred that the rate to be adopted should be nearer to that which has been in force for the last 20 years, we all recognise that no lower rate will attain the objects which we find to be indispensable. Our recommendation accords with the views expressed by the Government of India after they had taken account of the charges in the situation since the preparation of their original proposals. They strongly support the establishment of a fixed relation between the rupee and gold, and the adoption of the rate of ten rupees to one sovereign, and they express the view that this solution "combines a more real stability with maximum possible assurance of convertibility, and has, in fact, all the elements of a completely satisfactory permanent system."

We believe, as we have already stated (paragraph 43), that strong forces will come into operation to prevent the price of silver rising to a point which will cadse the billion value of the rupee to exceed 2s. (gold). If, however, contrary to our expectation, the price of silver should rise for more than a brief period to such a point, the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. In the event of such a rise in the price of silver, the Government might diminish the demands upon them for currency by reducing as far as possible the sale of Council Bills, relying on the free import of gold and silver which we recommend, to provide alternative means of remittance. They would naturally endeavour to meet the demands for metallic currency by the use of gold, and abstain as far as possible from purchasing silver. If in their judgment, it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, they should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

PRINCIPAL STEPS.

The principal steps for giving effect to our recommendation are (1) a notification changing the present acquisition rate for imported gold and fixing it at the rate of Rs. 10 to the sovereign, (2) an amendment of the Indian Paper Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act, so as to make the sovereign legal tender for Rs. 10 instead of for Rs. 15, and (3) the withdrawal of the existing undertaking to give Rs. 15 for a sovereign.

In this connection it is necessary to consider whether an nopportunity should be given to holders of sovereigns to present them for exchange at the existing rate at the time of the introduction of the new ratio.

Other steps necessary as regards—

(1) Sales of Council drafts and reverse Councils;

(2) Import and export of gold and silver;

(3) Coinage;

and also as regards the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve, are dealt with in the appropriate paragraphs of this Report.

OBJECTIONS.

Two objections have been raised to the course which we recommend:—

(i) It is suggested that if the sovereign, or the weight of gold in a sovereign, is obtainable for Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 15, or an even larger number, Indians will regard gold as exceptionally cheap, and will absorb greatly increased quantities. It is possible that the Indian demand may, to some extent, be diverted from silver to gold; but in the present conditions of the supply of the two metals, and the demand for them, we do not regard this necessarily as an evil. At the same time, we emphasise the necessity for using all possible means for encouraging the people of India to employ their savings in more useful and fruitful ways than in the acquisition of precious metal whether gold or silver.

(ii) It is urged that the existing ratio between gold and silver in India is sanctioned by the law and has been in existence for a considerable period, and that to disturb it will be contrary to sound policy. We only agree in this argument to the extent that the legally established ratio ought not to be modified lightly or on insufficient grounds. The modification is, however, clearly within the competence of the legislature, and if it is necessary, in order to remove the grave evils of the present position and to re-establish a sound and automatic currency system, we think it is undoubtedly justified. We believe that it is open to far less objection than any of the other alternative courses that have been suggested.

(To be Continued.)

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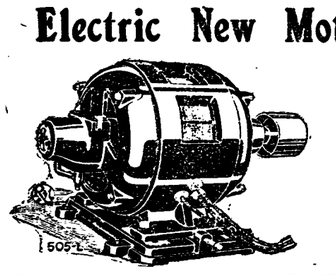

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WHOLESALE CANING OF SCHOOL BOYS.

SEQUEL TO ATTENDANCE AT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

A meeting of the local Legislative Council was held yesterday at Lucknow, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. At question time in reply to Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Maharaj Singh for Government admitted the wholesale caning of the Etah High School boys by the headmaster as reported in "The Independent", the reason being their attending a political conference and refusing participation in the Peace Celebrations. On a supplementary question, Mr. Chintamani asked if the Government approved it. The spokesman asked for notice of the question. Mr. Chintamani moved his first resolution, part A of which contained the Council's grateful thanks for the Royal Proclamation and part B requested to the Lieutenant-Governor to convey the Council's thanks to Mr. Montagu and Parliament for the Government of India Act of 1919, which places India on the sure road to the system of complete responsible Government and to assure co-operation.

Mr. Raza Ali pointed to the difference of opinion on the question that the Reform as claimed in the resolution really placed India on the road to complete responsible Government. He suggested to the mover to drop those words, so that the vote might be unanimous.

Part A was carried unanimously and part B by a majority.

When other business, all of provincial interest, had been disposed of the discussion as to which place should be selected for the new Council chamber took place. The majority of members voted for Lucknow.

His Honour next wanted to know the views of the Council to enable Government to make their proposals to special officers appointed in connection with the Reforms. He said though there was no limit to the number of ministers, the Joint Committee suggested that in no province should there be less than two ministers whose pay would be Rs. 64,000 a year. Unless the new Council proposes to reduce it, his Honour said, there would be two executive councillors, one official and another non-official, and two ministers. Regarding the President of the Council though his Honour expressed himself in favour of a local man, the sense of the Council was for one from England with Parliamentary experience. The Council next decided that the Council chamber was not wanted on the hills and a committee of members was appointed to discuss the rest of the points. The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

SCHOOL HOURS FOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 29th, while writing on "Primary Education in Poona" in your notes of the day you write: "We are decidedly against the new-fangled scheme of 3½ hours' education for the children of Poona", but allow me, Sir, to quote the opinion of one of the best teachers Mr. Joseph London, who in his book on "Teaching and class management" writes, "For the youngest children lessons of twenty minutes each are quite long enough, in the middle of the school the more suitable length is half an hour, with perhaps one longer lesson each day". So, according to him the Primary schools teaching up to Vernacular Standard IV should have only 3 hours' education, as they have six lessons per day some of twenty minutes and some of thirty, and about half-an-hour for recess.

Even according to the best educationist the most suitable school-time in India should either be morning or evening hours, i.e. 7-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. This is the school-time in all village-schools. So all the primary schools can teach double the number of children at least up to first four standards with the same staff and the same building. The only thing that is to be done, is that the Primary school teachers should not be allowed private tuitions but instead they should be given more pay. If they are well-paid and well-supervised, they will work more.

Even for the higher primary standards i.e. St. V-VII, there should be separate Vernacular High Schools teaching these standards with English as second-language. The vernacular trained teachers can well teach such subjects as language, Mathematics and History and Geography. A graduate trained or an undergraduate trained man should be kept for each school, who will have to teach English and Science. Thus we can save time and money and have a better sort of education.

So, I think, the members who propose to reduce school-hours for little children of Poona ought to be congratulated and I would ask other municipalities to reduce the school hours when the working-hours of the millhands are to be reduced to 10 and in some cases to 8.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. DESAI.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

REVERSE COUNCIL BILLS.

The following press communique has been issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency:—The Government of India will be prepared to allot Reverse Councils up to £2,000,000 on Thursday the 5th instant. The rate at which these will be sold will be announced on Wednesday the 4th instant.

There was a Children's X'mas Tree party at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday afternoon. About 30 adults and 40 children were present.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State railways from 1st April 1919 to 17th January 1920, are more by Rs. 92,04,493 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1918-19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two piars Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.

(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, Rs. 2 each.

(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set.

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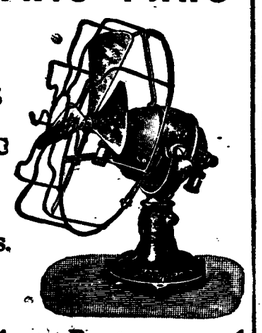

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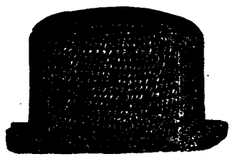

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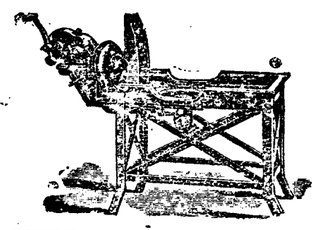

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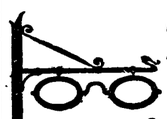

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